

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WILLIAM JOHN COOPER, Commissioner

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ACCREDITED
HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

1929-1930

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OFFICE OF EDUCATION



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, June, 1930.

SIR: For the information of university and college officers concerned with the evaluation of credits presented for advanced standing, of high-school administrators and teachers, of prospective college students, and others, the Office of Education publishes from time to time a compilation of the lists of institutions of college grade accredited or approved or classified by recognized State and voluntary accrediting agencies. The accompanying manuscript contains a compilation of the latest lists of these agencies obtainable. I recommend that it be printed in bulletin form as a publication of the Office of Education.

Respectfully submitted.

Wm. JOHN COOPER, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

In spite of the growing criticism of the measurement of the work of institutions of higher learning by a set of formal standards, organizations representing various fields of higher education are more and more directing their attention to the standardizing of education in their respective fields. Accrediting by formal requirements may be an evil, but it appears to be a necessary one. The growth in the number of institutions of higher learning, particularly of junior colleges, and the development of the newer professional and technical departments render it increasingly difficult for college and university officers to evaluate the credentials presented to them by students applying for advanced standing on the basis of credits earned from other institutions. The work of the national and regional accrediting organizations has therefore suffered no abatement during the past few years in which criticism has been directed against it. On the other hand, it has been extended to other departments of learning, and standards to meet the expanding fields of professional and technical higher education have been adopted and applied in the accrediting of these departments. Likewise, changes in existing standards have been made from time to time in order that they may more adequately meet present conditions.

National organizations representing schools and departments of journalism, collegiate schools of business, schools of music, and library schools have, within the past five or six years drawn up standards the fulfilling of which is required for membership in the several organizations. Each organization publishes a list of its members. The American Association of Teachers Colleges drew up in 1923 a set of standards for teacher-training institutions which were brief and which followed somewhat the lines of the standards for these institutions already in use by the regional accrediting associations. In 1926 the association abolished the old standards and adopted in their place an entirely new set of standards, very detailed and providing for a classification of teacher-training institutions. In 1928 the first list of teachers colleges classified in accordance with the standards, which in the meantime had undergone two revisions, was published by the association.

A committee on the Grading of Nursing Schools, consisting of representatives from the leading medical nursing and hospital associa-

tions, is about to complete a 5-year study of nursing schools which will eventuate in the setting up of minimum standards for and a classification of these schools.

The Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education and the organizations representing the five major divisions of engineering education, which in the past have taken a quiescent attitude toward the standardizing of schools of engineering, have recently given the subject some consideration. The wisdom of establishing educational standards in engineering was discussed in the report of the investigation of engineering education conducted by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education during the years 1924 to 1927. In estimating the influence of the national engineering societies in engineering education, it was found that "The engineering profession has exercised practically no open influence in establishing or sustaining educational standards or in guiding the public to discrimination between sound, marginal, and deficient institutions calling themselves 'colleges of engineering.' Its position in this matter has differed markedly from that of other nationally organized professions, such as law, medicine, architecture, and dentistry." But the opinions of prominent representatives of the five major fields of engineering, given through the medium of their respective organizations, favored a list of approved institutions and led to the conclusion in the report that "reasonable minimum qualifications for the recognition of an institution 'as a college of engineering' stand approved in principle."

The tendency to extend standardization in higher education has been accompanied during the past several years by greater effort toward uniformity of standards. There are indications that the principles and standards for accrediting universities and colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions formulated by the American Council on Education in 1922 and 1924 are serving in larger measure for the accrediting activities of the regional and State accrediting agencies. Effort toward uniformity is noticeable also in another direction. Regional associations and State accrediting agencies as well, have begun abandonment of the apparent distinctions between colleges of arts and sciences and teacher-training colleges implied by the establishment of separate standards and accredited lists for these two types of institutions and are including the teachers colleges in the group with the colleges of arts and sciences.

In 1927 the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools voted that "Such teacher-training institutions in the North Central territory as meet the standards of accredited institutions of higher education for colleges and universities may be accredited by the association in the regular way by applying these standards, although these colleges are professional institutions and grant professional degrees." The following year the association voted to dis-

continue in 1931 the separate listing of teacher-training institutions and in the meantime to accept no further applications for the list. In 1928 also it began the transfer to the college and university list of those teacher-training institutions which it found to meet the regular college standards.

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States has taken a similar action. At its recent meeting it voted that "the standards of teacher-training institutions be made identical with those for colleges of arts and sciences, except that two additional standards, embracing the contents of the present standards No. 2 and No. 12, be included."

The tendency to apply a single set of standards to colleges of arts and sciences and to teacher-training institutions and to include these two types of institutions in a single accredited list is noted also in the accredited lists of the State universities and the State departments of education.

CONTENTS OF THE BULLETIN

The present bulletin on Accredited Higher Institutions contains the lists of universities and colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions accredited by (1) the national and regional accrediting associations and by (2) State universities and State departments of education. It also contains lists of the schools of architecture, business, dentistry, journalism, law, library science, medicine, music, and pharmacy accredited, approved, or classified by the national organization representing each of these groups of schools.

The lists of colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions are accompanied by either the standards which each agency uses in judging the institutions or, in the lack of such standards in the case of the State accrediting agencies, by a brief statement concerning the credit given by the State university or the State department of education to the work of the several types of schools. Inasmuch as the standardizing of the professional and technical schools is undertaken by a single agency in each field, the standards for these institutions are omitted in each case.

The standardizing associations represented in the bulletin are—

For universities and colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions:

American Council on Education.¹

Association of American Universities.²

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

¹ Not an accrediting agency. The principles and standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning which it has promulgated serve as guides to active accrediting agencies.

² Accrediting activities have extended to universities and colleges only.

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

For junior colleges (only): American Association of Junior Colleges.

For teacher-training institutions (only): American Association of Teachers Colleges.¹

For professional and technical institutions as follows:

Architecture: Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

Business: American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Dentistry: Dental Educational Council of America.

Journalism: American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism.

Law: American Bar Association, Council of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

Library Science: American Library Association, Board of Education for Librarianship.

Medicine: American Medical Association, Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

Music: National Association of Schools of Music.

Pharmacy: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.

A complete index of the names of all the institutions included in the bulletin together with the numbers of the pages in which the names recur is appended.

The institutions listed in this bulletin are accredited, approved, or classified by State and voluntary accrediting agencies. The United States Office of Education does not accredit, approve, or classify any educational institutions

¹ Not an accrediting agency. Its standards are intended to serve as a guide to active accrediting agencies.

I. Universities and Colleges, Junior Colleges, and Teacher-Training Institutions Accredited by National and Regional Accrediting Associations

American Council on Education

Director: Charles R. Mann, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The following standards for accrediting colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions are recommended by the American Council on Education to national, regional, and State agencies engaged in defining and accrediting institutions of higher learning. The council is not an accrediting agency. Its purpose in drawing up standards and submitting them to the accrediting bodies was to bring about, so far as possible, the use of uniform standards by the accrediting agencies already in the field. The list of "accredited higher institutions," which it has several times published, is a compilation of the lists of the Association of American Universities, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

Colleges

(Approved by the council at the annual meeting in May, 1922)

Definition.—The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends to the various regional and national standardizing agencies as constituting minimum requirements the following principles and standards which should be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. *Admission of students.*—A college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—A college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses) with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. *Faculty.*—The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a

college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

4. *Income*.—The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income from endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

5. *Buildings and equipment*.—The material equipment and upkeep of a college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational progress, should also be considered when judging an institution.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

6. *Preparatory school*.—A college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

7. *Educational standards*.—In determining the standing of a college, emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

8. *Inspection*.—No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organizations.

Junior Colleges

(Approved at the annual meeting of the council in May, 1924)

Definition.—The junior college is an institution of higher education which gives two years of work equivalent in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a college as defined elsewhere by the American Council on Education.

1. *Admission of students*.—The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course of study in a secondary school

approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course of study. The major portion of the secondary school course of study accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—Requirements for graduation should be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year hours or 60 semester hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. In addition to the above quantitative requirements, each institution should adopt qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions.

3. *Faculty.*—Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have a baccalaureate degree and should have had not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school; in all cases efficiency in teaching, as well as the amount of graduate work, should be taken into account.

4. Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

5. *Curricula.*—The curricula should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration and should have justifiable relations to the resources of the institution. The number of departments and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.

6. *Enrollment.*—No junior college should be accredited unless it has a registration of not less than 50 students.

7. *Income.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$20,000, of which not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support or permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

8. *Buildings and equipment.*—The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational program, should also be considered when judging the institution.

9. *Inspection.*—No junior college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges

(Approved at the annual meeting of the council in May, 1924)

Definition.—The normal schools or teachers colleges are institutions of higher education with 2-year, 3-year, or 4-year curricula designed to afford such general and technical education as will fit students to teach in elementary and secondary schools.

1. *Admission of students.*—The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course of study in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course of study.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—The minimum requirement for a diploma should be the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), and the minimum requirements for graduation with the baccalaureate degree the satisfactory completion of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, points, majors, or courses).

3. Enrollment.—Each curriculum leading to a diploma or degree should be duly unified, recognized separately and only if the following conditions are met:

(a) Two-year curricula leading to diplomas should have a minimum enrollment of 80 students fully matriculated according to the provisions of standard 1 above.

(b) Four-year curricula leading to baccalaureate degrees should have a minimum enrollment of 100 students fully matriculated according to the provisions of standard 1 above, with not fewer than 25 in the junior and senior years, exclusive of any other students.

4. Faculty.—The size of faculty should bear a definite relation to the program of the institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body, the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. Members of the teaching staff in regular and permanent charge of classes (except teachers of special subjects in elementary schools, including music, drawing, and manual training, and assistants in the training school) should have a bachelor's degree from a recognized institution of higher education and should have had not less than one year of graduate work in a graduate school, or special training supplemented by experience, preferably of at least three years. The training of the head of a department should be (a) in a 2-year institution, that required for a master's degree; and (b) in an institution offering 4-year curricula, the doctor's degree, or the equivalent as represented by a corresponding professional or technical training. In all cases efficiency of teaching as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into account. A degree-giving institution should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. (In administering this standard, accrediting agencies would not ordinarily expect to make it retroactive.)

A teaching schedule exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of those for lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

5. Income.—The minimum annual operating income for an accredited normal school or teachers college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be (a) for institutions offering 2-year curricula only not less than \$25,000; and (b) for institutions offering 3-year and 4-year curricula not less than \$50,000. At least one-half of this operating income should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income from endowment. The financial status of each normal school or teachers college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

6. Buildings and equipment.—The material equipment and upkeep of a normal school or teachers college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational program, should also be considered when judging the institution.

A normal school or teachers college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books. Institutions offering 4-year curricula should have at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, in such a library.

7. Practice teaching and observation.—In order to make practice teaching and observation the unifying and dominant characteristics of the curricula of normal schools and teachers colleges, adequate provision should be made as to the number of pupils enrolled in the training department, the number and preparation of the teachers in the training department, and the amount of practice teaching and observation required of each candidate for graduation.

8. *Inspection.*—No normal school or teachers college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

9. *Teacher training in universities and colleges.*—The accrediting of standard colleges and universities as institutions for the technical training of teachers should be based upon meeting the following minimum requirements, in addition to compliance with the requirements for standard colleges and universities as to admission, graduation, training and schedule of faculty, and size of classes:

(a) At least one full-time professor devoting himself exclusively to courses in education.

(b) Adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation according to the principles suggested in paragraph 7.

(c) Adequate provision in the library for technical books and periodicals on education.

(d) Such a formulated curriculum or announcement of courses in education as will duly emphasize the technical character of the preparation for teaching.

Association of American Universities

Committee on Classification of Universities and Colleges

Chairman: Adam Leroy Jones, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

The Association of American Universities publishes the following "Memorandum of procedure advised for institutions seeking approval of the association for inclusion in its accepted list":

Between the date of the original approval by the Association of American Universities in 1913 of the list of colleges accepted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the adoption of the present statement of principles, the committee of the association has been governed in a general way by the principle that acceptability of institutions would be determined by their demonstrated ability to prepare graduates for admission to standard graduate and professional schools with the expectation that such students would ordinarily take advanced degrees with the minimum amount of prescribed work and in the minimum time prescribed, provided always they made proper correlation of undergraduate work with graduate work.

The committee considers the performance of recent graduates of institutions in the graduate and professional schools of the country to be fundamental in determining whether the institution should be included in the approved list of the association. However, the standards announced by an institution and its possession of faculty, equipment, and resources requisite for giving instruction in accordance with such standards, as well as the way in which its entrance requirements and its requirements for degrees are administered, will certainly be taken into account.

The committee recognizes the advantage of a more definite statement of principles and standards of its procedure. On the other hand, it desires to avoid the implication that it would at once approve any institution which has barely come up to the point of meeting the minimum of the specifications adopted by the committee. It might, for example, require the maintenance of an acceptable status for a period of three or five years before full recognition would be accorded.

The committee accepts in a general way the statement of principles and standards for accrediting colleges of the American Council on Education and

will expect institutions which apply for places on the accepted list to meet the requirements of this statement point by point as a minimum, with the modifications included below. Modifications noted in *italics* in paragraph 4.

The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends to the various regional and national standardizing agencies as constituting minimum requirements the following principles and standards which should be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. A college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses) with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professional rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professional rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

4. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income from endowment. (*Services of members of the faculty contributed through permanent organizations for the support of educational programs may be capitalized in satisfaction of the requirements for endowment, the estimate of the equivalent to be based on payments ordinarily made for similar services of instructors correspondingly trained, by institutions in the same section and operating under similar conditions.*) The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

5. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational progress, should also be considered when judging an institution.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

6. A college should not maintain a preparatory school as a part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

7. In determining the standing of a college, emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

8. No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

The committee desires to have from institutions applying for consideration a brief statement under each of the first seven general headings as given above and in addition the following specific information:

1. The number (not the names) of students in each of the last six graduating classes.

2. The number and names of students in such classes who have entered upon graduate or professional studies in specified institutions, particularly those institutions which are members of the Association of American Universities.

3. A memorandum showing in a general way the major work and quality of each student as shown in his undergraduate career. This does not require a transcript of record. A summary is preferred.

4. A catalogue and financial report of the institution for the current year.

5. A statement of the training and experience of the faculty if this is not included in the catalogue.

6. A tabulation showing the hours of instruction and size of classes of each full-time teacher.

7. Such additional information as the authorities of the institution may think helpful.

The committee approves the principle that no college shall be placed on the accepted list until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent of the committee.

Colleges and Universities Approved 1929-30

Alabama:

Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham
Howard College, Birmingham
University of Alabama, University

Arizona: University of Arizona, Tucson

Arkansas:

Hendrix College, Conway.¹
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

California:

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
College of the Pacific, Stockton
Dominican College, San Rafael
Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University.¹
Mills College, Mills College
Occidental College, Los Angeles
Pomona College, Claremont
University of California, Berkeley.¹
University of Redlands, Redlands
University of Southern California, Los Angeles
Whittier College, Whittier

Canada:

McGill University, Montreal.¹
University of Toronto, Toronto.¹

Colorado:

Colorado College, Colorado Springs
University of Colorado, Boulder
University of Denver, Denver.¹

Connecticut:

Connecticut College for Women, New London
Trinity College, Hartford
Wesleyan University, Middletown
Yale University, New Haven.¹

Delaware: University of Delaware, Newark

District of Columbia:

Catholic University of America, Washington.¹
Georgetown University, Washington
Trinity College, Washington

Florida:

Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee
University of Florida, Gainesville

¹ Added to list in 1929.

¹ Member of Association of American Universities

Georgia:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
 Emory University, Emory University.
 University of Georgia, Athens.
 Wesleyan College, Macon.¹

Hawaii: University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
 Idaho: University of Idaho, Moscow.

Illinois:

Carthage College, Carthage.
 Eureka College, Eureka.
 Illinois College, Jacksonville.
 Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
 Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
 Knox College, Galesburg.
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
 Monmouth College, Monmouth.
 North Central College, Naperville.
 Northwestern University, Evanston.
 Rockford College, Rockford.
 Rosary College, River Forest.
 University of Chicago, Chicago.
 University of Illinois, Urbana.¹

Indiana:

DePauw University, Greencastle.
 Earlham College, Earlham.
 Franklin College, Franklin.
 Indiana University, Bloomington.
 Purdue University, La Fayette.
 Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville

Iowa:

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
 Columbia College, Dubuque.
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
 Drake University, Des Moines.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell.
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
 Morningside College, Sioux City.
 Simpson College, Indianola.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City.¹

Kansas:

Baker University, Baldwin City.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence.¹
 Washburn College, Topeka.

Kentucky:

Berea College, Berea.
 Centre College, Danville.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Louisiana:

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
 Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maine:

Bates College, Lewiston.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
 Colby College, Waterville.
 University of Maine, Orono.

Maryland:

Goucher College, Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.¹
 University of Maryland College Park.

Massachusetts:

Amherst College, Amherst.
 Boston College, Chestnut Hill.
 Boston University, Boston.
 Clark University, Worcester.¹
 Harvard University, Cambridge.¹
 Holy Cross College, Worcester.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
 Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
 Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
 Simmons College, Boston.
 Smith College, Northampton.
 Tufts College, Tufts College.
 Wellesley College, Wellesley.
 Wheaton College, Norton.
 Williams College, Williamstown.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan:

Albion College, Albion.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.¹

Minnesota:

Carleton College, Northfield.
 College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
 College of St. Teresa, Winona.
 Hamline University, St. Paul.
 Macalester College, St. Paul.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.¹

Mississippi: University of Mississippi, University.

Missouri:

Central College, Fayette.
 Drury College, Springfield.
 Park College, Parkville.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis.¹
 University of Missouri, Columbia.¹
 Washington University, St. Louis.¹
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana: University of Montana, Missoula.
 Nebraska:

Doane College, Crete.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln.¹

Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire:

Dartmouth College, Hanover.

University of New Hampshire, Durham.

New Jersey:

College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
 Princeton University, Princeton.¹
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New York:

Alfred University, Alfred.
 Barnard College, New York.
 Colgate University, Hamilton.
 College of the City of New York, New York.
 College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle.
 Columbia University, New York.¹
 Cornell University, Ithaca.¹
 Elmira College, Elmira.
 Fordham University, New York.
 Hamilton College, Clinton.

¹ Added to list in 1929.

¹ Member of Association of American Universities.

New York—Continued.

Hobart College, Geneva.
 Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.
 New York State College for Teachers, Albany.
 New York University, New York.
 Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton.
 St. Stephen's College, Annandale.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse.
 Union University, Schenectady.
 United States Military Academy, West Point.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
 University of Rochester, Rochester.
 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
 Wells College, Aurora.

North Carolina:

Davidson College, Davidson.
 Meredith College, Raleigh.
 Trinity College (Duke University), Durham.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
 North Dakota: University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio:

Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 College of Wooster, Wooster.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
 Hiram College, Hiram.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University, Oxford.
 Mount Union College, Alliance.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio University, Athens.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Otterbein College, Westerville.
 University of Akron, Akron.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Norman.
 Oregon:

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
 Reed College, Portland.
 University of Oregon, Eugene.
 Willamette University, Salem

Pennsylvania:

Allegheny College, Meadville.
 Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle.
 Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg.
 Haverford College, Haverford.
 Lafayette College, Easton.
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem.

Pennsylvania—Continued.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington.
 Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.

South Carolina:

Converse College, Spartanburg.
 Furman University, Greenville.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
 Winthrop College, Rock Hill.
 Wofford College, Spartanburg.¹

South Dakota: University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Tennessee:

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.¹
 University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
 University of the South, Sewanee.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:

College of Industrial Arts, Denton.
 Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.
 Rice Institute, Houston.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas.¹
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.¹
 University of Texas, Austin.

Utah:

Agricultural College of Utah, Logan.
 Brigham Young University, Provo.¹
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Vermont:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.
 University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia:

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
 Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
 University of Richmond, Richmond.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

Washington:

State College of Washington, Pullman.
 University of Washington, Seattle.
 Whitman College, Walla Walla.

West Virginia:

Bethany College, Bethany.¹
 West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin:

Beloit College, Beloit.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
 Ripon College, Ripon.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison.¹
 Wyoming: University of Wyoming, Laramie

¹ Added to list in 1929.

¹ Member of Association of American Universities.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and
Maryland
Commission on Higher Institutions

Chairman: Adam Leroy Jones, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

In accrediting colleges the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland makes use of the principles and standards recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5 and 6.) The following institutions are accredited for the year 1929-30. "In each case the college of liberal arts and science, or the school of engineering, or both, in the cases of institutions which have both, are included, but no other schools are included."

Colleges Accredited November, 1929

Delaware: University of Delaware, Newark
District of Columbia:

American University, Washington
Catholic University of America, Washington
Georgetown University, Washington
George Washington University, Washington
Howard University, Washington
Trinity College, Washington.

Maryland:

College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore
Goucher College, Baltimore
Hood College, Frederick
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore
Morgan College, Baltimore
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg
St. John's College, Annapolis
St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg
University of Maryland, College Park
Washington College, Chestertown
Western Maryland College, Westminster

New Jersey:

College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station
Georgian Court College, Lakewood
Princeton University, Princeton
Rutgers University, New Brunswick
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken

New York:

Adelphi College, Brooklyn
Alfred University, Alfred
Barnard College, New York
Canisius College, Buffalo
Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam
Colgate University, Hamilton
College of Mount St. Vincent, New York
College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle
College of the City of New York, New York
College of the Sacred Heart, New York
College of St. Rose, Albany
Columbia University, New York
Cornell University, Ithaca
D'Youville College, Buffalo
Elmira College, Elmira
Fordham University, New York
Hamilton College, Clinton
Hobart College, Geneva

New York—Continued

Hunter College of the City of New York, New York
Keuka College, Keuka Park
Manhattan College, New York
Marymount College, Tarrytown-on-Hudson
New York University, New York
Niagara University, Niagara Falls
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy
Russell Sage College, Troy
St. Bonaventure's College, St. Bonaventure
St. John's College, Brooklyn
St. Joseph's College for Women, Brooklyn
St. Lawrence University, Canton
St. Stephen's College, Annandale
Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs
Syracuse University, Syracuse
Union University, Schenectady
University of Buffalo, Buffalo
University of Rochester, Rochester
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie
Wells College, Aurora
William Smith College (coordinate with Hobart College), Geneva

Pennsylvania:

Albright College, Reading
Allegheny College, Meadville
Byrn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr
Bucknell University, Lewisburg
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia
Dickinson College, Carlisle
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster
Geneva College, Beaver Falls
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg
Grove City College, Grove City
Haverford College, Haverford
Immaculata College, Immaculata
Juniata College, Huntingdon
Lafayette College, Easton
Lebanon Valley College, Annville
Lehigh University, Bethlehem
Lincoln University, Lincoln University
Marywood College, Scranton
Moravian College (for men), Bethlehem

*Added to list in 1928.

Colored.

Formerly at Myerstown.

Pennsylvania—Continued.

Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
 Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College.
 St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
 St. Thomas College, Scranton.
 St. Vincent College, Beatty.
 Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.

Pennsylvania—Continued.

Temple University, Philadelphia.
 Thiel College, Greenville.
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
 Ursinus College, Collegeville.
 Villanova College, Villanova.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
 Westminster College, New Wilmington.
 Wilson College, Chambersburg.

Junior Colleges

The association adopted at its annual meeting in 1927 the standards recommended by the American Council on Education. At the same time it authorized its Commission on Higher Institutions to proceed to accredit such institutions as meet the standards. So far no institutions have been accredited and the commission is at present studying the standards with a view to possible modification before it begins its work of accrediting.

Teacher-Training Institutions

No standards for teacher-training institutions have been adopted by the association.

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States

Commission on Institutions of Higher Education

Secretary: T. H. Jack, Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

Standards for Colleges of Arts and Sciences and for Teacher-Training Colleges*

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or in a secondary school that is a member of this association, or the equivalent of such a course as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. Any college of this association may be called upon at any time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, his secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The college shall demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with such scholastic qualitative requirements as may be deemed desirable by each institution.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admis-

* At its meeting in 1929 the association voted to make the standards for colleges of arts and sciences and teacher-training colleges identical, except that two additional standards be included for teachers colleges.

sion and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

4. *Number of college departments.*—A college of arts and sciences of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight separate departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to his department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments.

5. *Training of faculty.*—The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of the head of a department should be that represented by three full years of coordinated graduate work in an institution of recognized standing, in the field in which he is to teach; or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid members of the faculties is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than \$3,000 for nine months.

7. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

9. *Support.*—The college should have an annual income of not less than \$50,000 and if not tax supported an endowment of not less than \$500,000. The financial status of the college should be, however, judged in relation to its educational program.

10. *Library.*—The college should have a live, well-distributed library of at least 12,000 volumes, in addition to duplicates and public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and administered by a professionally trained librarian. For a college of approximately 300 students and a minimum number of departments, there should be spent annually for the library, exclusive of the care of the building, not less than \$5,000, with proportionate increase for larger student bodies and a larger number of departments. Leading periodicals in the different fields covered by the curriculum should be taken as well as those of more general cultural interest. There should be a catalogue of approved type. The library should be open not less than 10 hours per school day. The building should be well lighted, protected as far as possible against fire, and equipped with adequate working quarters for the staff. Seating capacity for at least 15 per cent of the student body should be provided in the reading rooms. Arrangements should be made through freshman week, orientation courses, or otherwise, for students to receive instruction in the use of the library.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

12. *Separation of college and preparatory school.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

13. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, and the general sanitary equipment shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the character of its publicity, and the tone of the institution, shall also be factors in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

16. *Extracurricular activities.*—The proper administration of athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extracurricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college.

Athletics.—All members of this association which engage in intercollegiate athletics shall also hold membership in some athletic conference or association, approved by this association, which requires adherence to the widely recognized safeguards against abuse, such as forbidding the playing of "special" students, the nonmigrant rule, and the 1-year rule, together with the rules which experience has proved to be necessary.

17. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees. In evidence, statistics of the records of the graduates of the college in graduate or professional schools shall be filed with the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education on demand.

18. *Professional and technical departments.*—When the institution has, in addition to the college of arts and science, professional or technical departments, the college of arts and science shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of approved grade, national standards being used when available.

19. *Inspection.*—No college will be recommended for membership until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the commission. Any college of the association shall be open to inspection at any time.

20. *Filing of blank.*—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the commission. The list shall be approved from year to year by the commission. The blank shall be filed triennially, but the commission may for due cause call upon any member to file a new report in the meantime. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

ADDITIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHER-TRAINING COLLEGES

Not more than one-fourth of the credits required for graduation should represent professional subjects.

All subjects offered for degrees in 4-year courses for general or professional degrees shall be of collegiate grade.

The college shall provide adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.

Colleges and Universities Approved December 5, 1929

Alabama:

Alabama College, Montevallo.
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
 Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.
 Howard College, Birmingham.
 Judson College, Marion.
 Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.
 University of Alabama, University.
 Womans College of Alabama, Montgomery.

Florida:

Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
 Rollins College, Winter Park.
 University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia:

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
 Brenau College, Gainesville.
 Emory University, Emory University.
 Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta.
 Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
 Mercer University, Macon.
 Shorter College, Rome.
 University of Georgia, Athens.
 Wesleyan College, Macon.

Kentucky:

Berea College, Berea.
 Centre College of Kentucky, Danville.
 Georgetown College, Georgetown.
 Transylvania College, Lexington.
 University of Kentucky, Lexington.
 University of Louisville, Louisville.

Louisiana:

Centenary College, Shreveport.
 H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College (the woman's college of Tulane University), New Orleans.
 Louisiana College, Pineville.
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.
 Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
 Loyola University, New Orleans.
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.
 Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maryland:

Goucher College, Baltimore.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Mississippi:

Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain.
 Millsaps College, Jackson.
 Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.
 Mississippi College, Clinton.
 Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.
 Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg.
 University of Mississippi, University.
 Missouri: University of Missouri, Columbia.

North Carolina:

Catawba College, Salisbury.
 Davidson College, Davidson.
 Duke University, Durham.

¹ Added to list in 1929.

North Carolina—Continued.

Elon College, Elon College.
 Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro.
 Guilford College, Guilford College.
 Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory.
 Meredith College, Raleigh.
 North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh.
 Salem College, Winston-Salem.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

South Carolina:

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College.
 Coker College, Hartsville.
 College of Charleston, Charleston.
 Converse College, Spartanburg.
 Erskine College, Due West.
 Furman University, Greenville.
 Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton.
 Limestone College, Gaffney.
 The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina, Charleston.
 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
 Winthrop College, Rock Hill.
 Wofford College, Spartanburg.

Tennessee:

Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City.
 George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
 Maryville College, Maryville.
 Southwestern College, Memphis.
 Tusculum College, Greenville.
 University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
 University of the South, Sewanee.
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
 Baylor College for Women, Belton.
 Baylor University, Waco.
 College of Industrial Arts, Denton.
 Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.
 Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.
 Rice Institute, Houston.
 Simmons University, Abilene.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
 Southwestern University, Georgetown.
 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
 Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
 Trinity University, Waxahachie.
 University of Texas, Austin.

Virginia:

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
 Emory and Henry College, Emory.
 Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.

Virginia—Continued.

Randolph Macon College, Ashland.
 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
 Roanoke College, Salem.
 Sweetbriar College, Sweetbriar.
 University of Richmond, Richmond.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Virginia—Continued.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
 West Virginia:
 Bethany College, Bethany.
 Marshall College, Huntington.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Teacher-Training Colleges Approved December 5, 1929.

Georgia State Teachers College, Athens, Ga.
 Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.
 Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Ky.
 Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.
 Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, La.
 State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.
 East Tennessee State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Middle Tennessee State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 West Tennessee State Teachers College, Memphis, Tenn.

East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Tex.
 North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Tex.
 Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex.
 Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine, Tex.
 South Texas State Teachers College, Kingsville, Tex.
 Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Tex.
 Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches, Tex.
 West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Tex.
 State Teachers College, East Radford, Va.
 State Teachers College, Farmville, Va.
 State Teachers College, Harrisonburg, Va.

Standards for Junior Colleges

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school that is approved by this association or by another recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course as shown by examination. Any junior college in this association may be called upon at any time for such a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, his secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The minimum requirement for graduation shall be 60 semester hours of credit.

3. *Degrees.*—Junior colleges shall not grant degrees.

4. *Number of students and of college departments.*—The number of regular college students shall be not less than 60, and the number of separate departments not less than 5 (English, history, foreign language, mathematics, science). The number of teachers shall be not less than five employed specifically for college instruction, giving the major part of their time to college instruction.

5. *Salaries and training of the faculty.*—Salaries shall be such as to insure employment and retention of well-trained and experienced teachers. The minimum scholastic requirements of teachers in the junior college shall be graduation from a standard college and, in addition, graduate work amounting to one year at least in a graduate school of recognized standing. The courses taught by any teacher should be in the field of specialization represented by his graduate work.

6. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—The average number of credit hours per week for each instructor shall not exceed 16 hours of college work or 18 hours if part of the work is done in high school.

7. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a class shall not exceed 30 (except for lectures). It is recommended that the number of students in a class in a foreign language shall not exceed 25. The number of students in

¹ Added to list in 1929.

a laboratory section shall not exceed the number for which desk space and equipment have been provided.

8. *Support.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$20,000, of which not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support or permanent endowment. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

9. *Library.*—The junior college shall have a modern, well-distributed, catalogued, and efficiently administered library of at least 2,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least \$500.

10. *Laboratories.*—The laboratories shall be adequately equipped for individual instruction in courses offered and an annual income for their upkeep provided. It is recommended that a school with a limited income be equipped for good work in one or two sciences and not attempt work in others.

11. *Separation of college and preparatory classes.*—Where a junior college and high school are maintained together, the high school shall have been accredited by this association. The students shall be taught in separate classes, no high-school student being admitted to any college courses.

12. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a junior college shall be pursuing curricula leading to graduation.

13. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

14. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, and spirit of the institution shall be factors in determining its standing.

15. *Extracurricular activities.*—Athletics, amusements, fraternities, and other extracurricular activities shall be properly administered and shall not occupy an undue place in the life of the college.

16. *Inspection.*—No college will be recommended for membership until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the commission. Any college of the association shall be open to inspection at any time.

17. *Filing of blank.*—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the commission. The list shall be approved from year to year by the commission. The blank shall be filed triennially, but the commission may for due cause call upon any member to file a new report in the meantime. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

Junior Colleges Approved December 5, 1929

Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.

Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga.

Berry College, Mount Berry, Ga.¹

Junior College of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.

Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth, Ky.¹

Gulf Park College, Gulfport, Miss.

Hinds Junior College, Raymond, Miss.

Harrison-Stone-Jackson Agricultural High School and Junior College, Perkinston, Miss.¹

Pearl River College, Poplarville, Miss.¹

Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.

¹Added to list in 1929.

Mars Hill College, Mars Hill, N. C.
 St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
 Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.
 Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute, Madison,
 Tenn.¹
 Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens, Tenn.
 Ward-Belmont School, Nashville, Tenn.

John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville,
 Tex.
 Lon Morris College, Jacksonville, Tex.
 South Park College, Beaumont, Tex.¹
 Averett College, Danville, Va.
 Sullins College, Bristol, Va.
 Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, Va.

New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Secretary: Walter B. Jacobs, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Although this association adopted a set of standards for colleges in 1923, it has not accredited the higher institutions in its territory. The standards are regarded as advisory and not compulsory for institutions holding membership in the association.

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

Commission on Institution of Higher Education

Secretary: George F. Zook, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio

Standards for Accrediting Colleges and Universities

1. *Definition.*¹—A standard American college, university, or technological institution—designated as "college" in this statement of standards—is an institution—
 - (a) Which is legally authorized to give nonprofessional bachelor's degrees.
 - (b) Which is organized definitely on the basis of the completion of a standard secondary-school curriculum.
 - (c) Which organizes its curricula in such a way that the early years are a continuation of and a supplement to the work of the secondary school, and at least the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or graduate instruction.
2. *Admission.*—The college shall require for admission at least 15 units of secondary work as defined by this association, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or evidenced by the result of examinations. The major portion of the units accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.
3. *Graduation.*—The college shall require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours² of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.
4. *Faculty—Size.*—The college of 200 students or less, with a single curriculum, shall maintain at least eight distinct departments, each having at least one person of professorial rank giving full time to the college work of his department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be proportionately increased.

¹Added to list in 1926.

²"Teacher-training institutions in the north central territory which meet the standards of higher education for colleges and universities may be accredited by the North Central Association in the regular way as colleges by applying these standards, although they are professional institutions and grant professional degrees."

²A semester hour is here used to designate credit for one class period per week of not less than 50 minutes for one semester of at least 18 weeks.

The development of varied curricula shall involve the addition of further heads of departments.

5. *Faculty—Training.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers shall be graduation from a college belonging to this association, or the equivalent. The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank shall include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school, presumably including the master's degree. For heads of departments, training should be equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree or should represent corresponding professional or technological training. The teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching as well as his research work. The college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

6. *Faculty—Service.*—The number of hours of classroom work given by each teacher will vary in different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the amount of time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account. Teaching schedules including classes for part-time students exceeding 16 recitation hours or their equivalent per week per instructor, will be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

7. *Size of classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

8. *Preparation of students for advanced study.*—The college shall be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for the advanced degrees.

9. *General standards.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of the instruction and the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall be factors in determining eligibility for accrediting.

10. *Registration.*—No institution shall be admitted to the accredited list, or continued more than one year on such list, unless it has a regular college registration of at least 100 students. A notably small proportion of college students registered in the third and fourth years, continued over a period of several years, will constitute ground for dropping an institution from the accredited list.

11. *Libraries and laboratories.*—The college shall have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books and current periodicals. It is urged that such appropriation be at least \$5 per student registered.

The college shall be provided with a laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.

12. *Finances.*—The college, if a corporate institution, shall have a minimum annual income of \$50,000 for its educational program, one-half of which shall be from sources other than payments by students, and an additional annual income of \$5,000, one-half of which shall be from sources other than payments by students for each 100 students above 200. Such college, if not tax-supported, shall possess a productive endowment of \$500,000 and an additional endowment of \$50,000 for each additional 100 students above 200. Income from permanent and officially authorized educational appropriations of churches and church boards or duly recognized corporations or associations shall be credited to the extent actually received as 5 per cent income toward the endowment requirement, but to an amount not exceeding the average annual income from such appropriation in the preceding 5 years: *Provided, however, That this shall not apply to more than the*

amount required in excess of \$300,000: *And provided further*, That colleges electing to qualify under this interpretation be subject to annual review for accrediting.

13. *Secondary schools*.—A college should not maintain a secondary school as part of its college organization except for training-school purposes.

14. *Professional departments*.—When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical schools or departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of an accepted grade.

15. *Buildings and equipment*.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

16. *Inspection*.—No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by this association.

Colleges and Universities Accredited, March, 1930, to March, 1931

Arizona:

Northern Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff.¹⁰

University of Arizona, Tucson.

Arkansas:

Hendrix College, Conway.

Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Colorado:

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

Colorado School of Mines, Golden.

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.

Loretto Heights College, Loretto Heights.

University of Colorado, Boulder.

University of Denver, Denver.

Western State College, Gunnison.

Illinois:

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

Augustana College, Rock Island.

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.

Carthage College, Carthage.

DePaul University, Chicago.

Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.

Eureka College, Eureka.

Illinois College, Jacksonville.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.

James Millikin University, Decatur.

Knox College, Galesburg.

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Lewis Institute, Chicago.

Loyola University, Chicago.

Monmouth College, Monmouth.

North Central College, Naperville.

Northwestern University, Evanston.

Rockford College, Rockford.

Rosary College, River Forest.

Shurtleff College, Alton.

University of Chicago, Chicago.

University of Illinois, Urbana.

Illinois—Continued.

Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Wheaton College, Wheaton.

Indiana:

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie.¹¹

DePauw University, Greencastle.

Earlham College, Earlham.

Franklin College, Franklin.

Hanover College, Hanover.

Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.¹²

Indiana University, Bloomington.

Purdue University, La Fayette.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.

St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.

Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa:

Clarke College, Dubuque.¹³

Coe College, Cedar Rapids.

Columbia College, Dubuque.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon.

Drake University, Des Moines.

Grinnell College, Grinnell.

Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.¹⁴

Luther College, Decorah.

Morningside College, Sioux City.

Parsons College, Fairfield.

Penn College, Oskaloosa.

St. Ambrose College, Davenport.

Simpson College, Indianola.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

University of Dubuque, Dubuque.

Kansas:

Baker University, Baldwin City.

College of Emporia, Emporia.

¹⁰ Added to list in 1930.

¹¹ Transferred from teachers college list in 1930.

¹² Name changed from Mount St. Joseph College in 1928.

Kansas—Continued.

Friends University, Wichita.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
 Kansas State Teachers College, Hays.¹⁹
 Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.²⁰
 Municipal University of Wichita, Wichita.
 Ottawa University, Ottawa.
 St. Benedict's College, Atchison.
 St. Mary's College, St. Marys.
 Southwestern College, Winfield.
 Sterling College, Sterling.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence.
 Washburn College, Topeka.

Michigan:

Albion College, Albion.
 Alma College, Alma.
 Battle Creek College, Battle Creek.
 Calvin College, Grand Rapids.
 Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant.
 College of the City of Detroit, Detroit.
 Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.
 Hope College, Holland.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
 Marygrove College, Detroit.
 Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton.
 Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
 Northern State Teachers College, Marquette.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
 Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota:

Carleton College, Northfield.
 College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
 College of St. Teresa, Winona.
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
 Concordia College, Moorhead.
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
 Hamline University, St. Paul.
 Macalester College, St. Paul.
 St. Olaf College, Northfield.
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Missouri:

Central College, Fayette.
 Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.
 Culver-Stockton College, Canton.
 Drury College, Springfield.
 Lindenwood College, St. Charles.
 Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.
 Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.
 Park College, Parkville.
 St. Louis University, St. Louis.
 Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.
 Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.
 Tarkio College, Tarkio.
 University of Missouri, Columbia.

Missouri—Continued.

Washington University, St. Louis.
 Webster College, Webster Groves.
 Westminster College, Fulton.
 William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana:

Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.

State University of Montana, Missoula.

Nebraska:

Creighton University, Omaha.
 Doane College, Crete.
 Hastings College, Hastings.
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Mexico:

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
 State University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

North Dakota:

Jamestown College, Jamestown.
 North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
 University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio:

Antioch College, Yellow Springs.
 Ashland College, Ashland.²¹
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
 Capital University, Columbus.
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 College of Wooster, Wooster.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin.
 Hiram College, Hiram.
 John Carroll University, Cleveland.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University, Oxford.
 Mount Union College, Alliance.
 Muskingum College, New Concord.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio University, Athens.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Otterbein College, Westerville.
 St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.
 University of Akron, Akron.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
 University of Dayton, Dayton.
 University of the City of Toledo, Toledo.
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Oklahoma:

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
 Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
 Phillips University, Enid.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

South Dakota:

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
 Huron College, Huron.

¹⁹ Added to list in 1930.

²⁰ Transferred from teachers college list in 1930.

South Dakota—Continued.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts, Brookings.

South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid
City.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Yankton College, Yankton.

West Virginia:

Bethany College, Bethany.

Marshall College, Huntington.

West Virginia State College, Institute.¹⁴

West Virginia University, Morgantown.¹⁵

West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

Wisconsin:

Beloit College, Beloit.

Carroll College, Waukesha.

Lawrence College, Appleton.

Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee State Teachers College, Milwaukee.

Mount Mary College, Milwaukee.¹⁶

Ripon College, Ripon.

State Teachers College, La Crosse.¹⁷

State Teachers College, Oshkosh.

University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming:

University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Standards for Accrediting Junior Colleges

1. *Definition.*—A standard junior college is an institution of higher education with a curriculum covering two years of collegiate work (at least 60 semester hours, or the equivalent in year, term, or quarter credits), which is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited 4-year high school. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than 50 minutes net or their equivalent per week for a period of 18 weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation.

2. *Admission.*—The junior college shall require for admission at least 15 units of secondary work as defined by this association, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or by the result of examinations. The major portion of the units accepted for admission must be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. *Organization.*—The work of the junior college shall be organized on a college as distinguished from high-school basis, so as to secure equivalency in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a standard college as defined by this association.

4. *Faculty.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a college belonging to this association, or an equivalent, and, in addition, graduate work in a university of recognized standing amounting to one year. The teaching schedule of instructors, including classes for part-time students, shall not exceed 18 hours per week; 15 hours is recommended as the maximum.

5. *Size of classes.*—Classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

6. *Registration.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least 60 students regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Of those enrolled, at least one-third should be in the second year.

7. *Libraries and laboratories.*—The junior college shall have a live, well-distributed, and efficiently administered library of at least 3,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books and periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least \$800. The junior college shall be provided with laboratories fully equipped to illustrate each course announced.

¹⁴ Colored.

¹⁵ Added to list in 1930.

¹⁶ Transferred from teachers college list in 1930.

¹⁷ Name changed from West Virginia Collegiate Institute in 1929.

¹⁸ Name changed from St. Mary's College (Prairie du Chien) in 1929.

8. *Finances*.—The minimum annual operation income for the educational program of the junior college should be at least \$20,000, of which not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees, such as public support, permanent endowments, or income from permanent and officially authorized educational appropriations of churches and church boards or duly recognized corporations or associations. Such latter income shall be credited to the extent actually received, but to an amount not exceeding the average income from such appropriations for the preceding five years.

9. *General standards*.—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, and the tone of the institution shall be factors in determining eligibility for accrediting.

10. *Buildings and equipment*.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

11. *Inspection*.—No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents appointed by this association. Such inspection will not be authorized until the second year or until the junior college shall have been in full operation for at least one full year.

Junior Colleges Accredited March, 1930, to March, 1931

Arizona: Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix.

Arkansas:

Arkansas Polytechnic Institute, Russellville.
Central College, Conway.

Little Rock College, Little Rock.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Jonesboro.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Magnolia.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Monticello.

Colorado: Regis College, Denver.

Illinois:

Central Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago.
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst.

Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.

Joliet Junior College, Joliet.

La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Junior College, La Salle.
Lincoln College, Lincoln.

Monticello Seminary, Godfrey.

Morton Junior College, Cicero.

North Park College, Chicago.

Iowa:

Graceland College, Lamoni.

Mason City Junior College, Mason City.

St. Joseph Junior College, Ottumwa.

Kansas: St. Mary's College, Leavenworth.

Michigan:

Bay City Junior College, Bay City.

Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs.

Michigan—Continued.

Flint Junior College, Flint.

Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.

Highland Park Junior College, Highland Park.

Muskegon Junior College, Muskegon.

Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron.

Minnesota:

Duluth Junior College, Duluth.

Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.

Rochester Junior College, Rochester.

Virginia Junior College, Virginia.

Missouri:

Christian College, Columbia.

Flat River Junior College, Flat River.

Junior College of Kansas City, Kansas City.

Kemper Military School, Boonville.

St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph.

Stephens College, Columbia.

Teachers College of Kansas City, Kansas City.

The Principia, St. Louis.

Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington.

William Woods College, Fulton.

Montana:

Intermountain Union College, Helena.

Mount St. Charles College, Helena.

Nebraska: Union College, College View.

Oklahoma:

Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, Miami.

Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwill.

West Virginia: Potomac State School, Keyser.

* Added to list in 1930.

** Transferred from teachers college list in 1930.

Standards for Accrediting Institutions Primarily for the Training of Teachers

The standard American institution primarily for the training of teachers is a school with 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year curricula designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for specific teaching in American public schools, such curricula to be based upon a general education equivalent to at least that represented by graduation from a standard 4-year high school. The work of the curriculum for such professional training of teachers, whether general or specific, shall comprise courses of collegiate grade only, provided that, in sections of the country where conditions require, courses of secondary grade may be given for the purpose of preparing grade teachers for work in rural schools.

The following constitute the minimum standards for accrediting institutions primarily for the training of teachers:

1. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers in such schools (except teachers of the so-called special subjects in elementary schools, including music, drawing, and manual training, and assistants in the training school) shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to this association, supplemented by special training or experience, or both, of at least three years. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the master's degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.
2. Such schools shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units as defined by this association. Students admitted with less than 15 units shall be designated as special or unclassified students.
3. Such schools shall require not less than 60 semester hours for graduation, and not less than 120 semester hours or equivalent credit for any degree.
4. Such schools shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop adequately and to illustrate each course announced.
5. Such schools shall provide adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.
6. Such schools shall receive an annual income for maintenance and operation of not less than \$50,000, or if less, at least \$150 per year per student in average attendance.
7. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and method of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.
8. The average teaching program of a teacher in such schools shall not exceed 15 clock hours per week in actual teaching, or the equivalent, in classroom, laboratory, shop or supervisory instruction. The class unit for instruction shall not exceed 30 students.
9. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the professional spirit, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining eligibility.
10. No institution shall be admitted to the approved list unless it has a total registration of at least 100 students from September to June, whose preliminary preparation is the equivalent of at least graduation from a 4-year high school.

Institutions Primarily for the Training of Teachers Accredited, March, 1930 to March, 1931

Illinois:

Illinois State Normal University, Normal.¹⁴
 Northern Illinois State Teachers College,
 De Kalb.
 Southern Illinois State Normal University,
 Carbondale.

Michigan:

Detroit Teachers College, Detroit.

Minnesota:

State Teachers College, Moorhead.
 St. Cloud State Teachers College, St. Cloud.
 Winona State Teachers College, Winona.

Missouri:

Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City.¹⁴

Montana: State Normal College, Dillon.

Nebraska:

Nebraska State Normal College, Chadron.
 Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers
 College, Kearney.
 Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers
 College, Peru.
 Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers
 College, Wayne.

New Mexico:

New Mexico Normal University, East Las
 Vegas.
 New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver
 City.

North Dakota:

State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.
 State Normal School, Dickinson.

North Dakota—Continued.

State Teachers College, Mayville.
 State Teachers College, Minot.
 State Teachers College, Valley City.

Ohio:

Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland.
 Miami University, Teachers College, Oxford.
 Ohio University, College of Education, Athens.
 State Normal College, Bowling Green.
 State Normal College, Kent.

Oklahoma:

Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
 East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
 Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahle-
 quah.
 Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva.
 Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant.
 Southwestern State Teachers College, Weather-
 ford.

South Dakota:

Eastern State Teachers College, Madison.
 Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aber-
 deen.
 State Normal School, Spearfish.

West Virginia:

State Normal School, Fairmont.

Wisconsin:

State Teachers College, Superior.
 Stout Institute, Menomonie.

Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools

Secretary: Phil Soulen, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

The standards employed by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools in admitting colleges and universities to membership are those recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5 and 6.)

Colleges and Universities Accredited April, 1929, to April, 1930

College of the Holy Names, Oakland, Calif.
 St. Mary's College, St. Marys College, Calif.
 University of Redlands, Redlands, Calif.
 College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.
 University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
 Linfield College, McMinnville, Oreg.
 Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.
 Reed College, Portland, Oreg.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.

Willamette University, Salem, Oreg.
 Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.
 Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
 College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
 Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
 Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Standards for Accrediting Junior Colleges

1. The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary school

¹⁴ Colored.

¹⁴ Transferred from college and university list in 1930.

course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. Requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year-hours, or 60 semester-hours of work, corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. In addition to the above quantitative requirements each institution should adopt other qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions.

3. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes must have at least a baccalaureate degree or the equivalent of this degree in special training and should have not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school; in all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into account.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior college classes 18 hours should be the maximum.

5. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration and should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution, but there should be a minimum of five departments. This number of departments and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.

6. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a junior college should be 30.

7. The college work should be the essential part of the curriculum. No junior college should be accredited unless it has a registration of 25 students, if it offers but a single year, and 50 students if it offers more than a single year.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries should be judged by their efficiency in relation to the educational program.

9. The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$10,000, of which not less than \$5,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

Junior Colleges, Accredited April, 1929 to April, 1930

Southern Branch, University of Idaho, Pocatello, Idaho. | Intermountain Union College, Helena, Mont.¹ Mount Angel Junior College, St. Benedict, Oreg.¹

Standards for Accrediting Teacher-Training Institutions

1. A normal school or teachers college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of four years of work in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course. Students admitted with less than this amount of preparation should be designated as special or unclassified students.

2. A normal school or teachers college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of at least 60 semester hours and for the baccalaureate degree the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of at least 120 semester hours of credit.

3. No normal school or teachers college should be accredited which has an enrollment of less than 80 students of college grade. The students of college

¹ Added to list in 1929.

grade should constitute at least 90 per cent of the total enrollment of the institution (exclusive of the pupils enrolled in the training department).

4. For a normal school or teachers college of approximately 80 students the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to the work of the institution. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be increased so as to preserve a ratio of teachers to students of from 1 to 12 to 1 to 15 (exclusive of teachers giving full time to elementary and secondary instruction in training departments).

The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers (except teachers of the so-called special subjects in elementary schools, including music, drawing, and manual training, and assistants in the training school) shall be equivalent to college graduation, supplemented by special training or experience, or both, of at least three years. Graduate study and training in research are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching as well as by his research work.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. One hour and a half of laboratory, shop supervisory instruction, or of regularly assigned administrative duties should be reckoned as the equivalent of one teaching hour. When the same work is repeated in different sections the increase in the load of the instructor above the maximum just indicated should never exceed two teaching hours.

5. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited normal school or teachers college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees.

6. A normal school or teachers college should be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop adequately and to illustrate each course offered. The location and construction of buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilating of rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning, shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.

7. A normal school or teachers college should provide adequate facilities for observation and practice teaching, making this work the integrating and dominant aspect of the curriculum.

(a) The number of pupils annually enrolled in the training department (including children in public schools used for practice) should not be less than four times the annual number of graduates from the institution.

(b) The teachers in training department (including the director and assistants) should number not less than one-third the entire faculty of the institution, and (excepting teachers whose full time is given to instructing elementary and secondary students) should possess the same degree of preparation as other members of the faculty.

(c) Each student candidate for the diploma (60 hours) should be given the equivalent of one school year of observation and practice of not less than one clock hour a day (a total of 180 hours).

8. Completion of a 2-year curriculum in a standard normal school or teachers college should be accredited at full value in a college or university either for work in art and sciences or for work in the school of education. Further recognition of credits should be based on a careful consideration of the sequence, the length, and the advanced character of the academic courses pursued in the normal school or teachers college.

9. No normal school or teachers college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Each accrediting agency should make a special examination of colleges of liberal arts whether independent institutions or divisions of universities, before approving them as institutions for the professional training of teachers.
2. No college of liberal arts or university should be accredited as an institution for the professional training of teachers unless it has at least one professor giving his whole time to work in teacher training for every 30 students enrolled in such course.
3. A college or university offering professional instruction for teachers should have adequate facilities for observation and practice teaching.
4. The strictly professional courses offered by such colleges and universities for the training of teachers should be extended over a period of at least one whole year.
5. The recommendations offered above with respect to library, physical equipment and inspection in advance of approval apply equally to colleges and universities giving professional education to teachers.

Teacher-Training Institutions Accredited, April, 1929, to April, 1930

State Teachers College, San Diego, Calif.
 State Normal School, Albion, Idaho.
 State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Oregon Normal School, Monmouth, Oreg.
 Southern Oregon Normal School, Ashland, Oreg.

State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash.
 State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.
 Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.

American Association of Teachers Colleges

Standards for Accrediting Teachers Colleges

(Adopted at the annual meeting in 1926, and revised at annual meetings in 1927, 1928, 1929, and 1930)

I. *Definition of a teachers college*.—A. *Teachers college* (4-year institution granting degrees).—A teachers college, within the meaning of these standards, is a state, municipal, or incorporated private institution, or an independent unit of a recognized college or university which has at least one 4-year unified curriculum; which is devoted exclusively to the preparation of teachers; which has legal authority to grant a standard bachelor's degree; which has granted and continues to grant such degree; and which requires for admission the completion of a standard 4-year secondary-school curriculum or equivalent training approved by this association.

B. *Normal school*.—A similar institution devoted exclusively to the preparation of teachers, which requires for admission the completion of a standard 4-year secondary school curriculum, or equivalent training approved by this association; which has a curriculum less than four years in length and does not have legal authority to grant a standard bachelor's degree; or which has a curriculum four years in length but has not granted and does not grant a bachelor's degree, shall be designated as a normal school or a junior teachers college.

Normal schools shall conform to the same standards as teachers colleges except as hereinafter specifically indicated.

C. *No teachers college shall maintain a secondary school, or a department in which strictly secondary-school academic work is offered, as a part of its college organization except for training-school purposes.*

II. *Requirements for admission*.—A. The quantitative requirement of admission to a teachers college or normal school accredited by this association shall be

at least 15 units of secondary-school work, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by the State department of public instruction of the State in which the college is located, and must conform to the definitions of the various units as recommended by the State department of public instruction, or must be evidenced by the result of examinations.

Experienced teachers over 21 years of age may be admitted to a teachers college or normal school for such work as they are qualified to take, but before receiving a diploma or degree, they shall meet the full entrance requirement.

If the State department of public instruction maintains no accredited list of secondary schools or publishes no definitions of secondary-school units, those of a regularly recognized accrediting agency shall be used.

B. Equivalence for entrance or secondary-school work shall be determined only by regularly scheduled written examinations, which shall be of such character as to satisfy the committee on admissions of the college that the applicant is fully prepared to do college work as hereinafter defined.

C. Experience in teaching shall in no case be accepted for entrance, or credit toward graduation, except supervised teaching in the training school.

III. *Standards for graduation.*—A. The quantitative requirement for graduation shall be the completion of at least 120 semester hours of credit, or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses.

B. The requirement for graduation for a normal school with a 2-year curriculum shall be at least 60 semester hours or the equivalent; and for a normal school with a 3-year curriculum, at least 90 semester hours or the equivalent.

C. Not more than one-fourth of any curriculum leading to a degree or a certificate or a diploma in a teachers college or normal school shall be taken in extension classes or by correspondence. (Not more than one-half of this shall be done by correspondence.) These classes shall be conducted by regularly appointed teachers who meet all the qualifications of Standard V, "Preparation of the faculty." If extension teachers are regularly employed on a part-time basis and hold educational administrative or supervisory positions, they shall not be permitted to offer courses enrolling individuals who are under their administrative or supervisory jurisdiction. No courses shall be offered for credit either in extension or by correspondence which are not also offered as part of the regular residence work. These courses should likewise meet the standards of sequence, prerequisites, etc., set forth in Standard V, "Organization of the curriculum."

NOTE.—It is understood that this shall not be retroactively applied to any student who has (or is now registered for) credits in excess of the one-fourth presented in this standard.

D. No degree or certificate or diploma shall be issued by a teachers college or normal school to a student who has not spent a minimum of one year in regular residence work in the institution issuing the degree, certificate, or diploma. One year of residence work shall be understood to mean one year of full-time study or two half years or its equivalent in summer sessions.

IV. *Size of faculty.*—A. There shall be a reasonable ratio of students to faculty in the college department, which shall be subjected to investigation to determine the proper ratio.

B. In the training school there shall be at least one full-time training-school teacher for every 18 college students, each of whom does during the year a total of 90 clock hours of student teaching. If more than 90 hours of student teaching is required of each student, the number of student teachers for each training school teacher shall be decreased so as not to increase the total annual supervisory load for each training-school teacher.

C. No teacher in the training school who is also responsible for a regular amount of supervision of student teaching shall be required to have charge of more than 40 children at any one time.

D. In the case of use of affiliated urban or rural schools for student teaching purposes, when the degree of affiliation and control is restricted to such an extent that a teaching force of more limited training than is contemplated by these standards must be used, and which is not capable of effective supervision of student teaching, or which by the terms of the affiliation is not expected to do supervision of student teaching, there shall be one full-time supervisor of student teaching for every 50 student teachers, each of whom does during a year 90 hours of student teaching. Such supervisors must possess the scholastic qualifications required of members of the faculty of the college department. If more than 90 hours of student teaching is required of each student, the number of student teachers per supervisor should be decreased so as not to increase the total annual supervisory load for each supervisor.

V. *Preparation of faculty.*—A. The minimum scholastic requirement for teachers in the training school shall be graduation from a college of recognized standing, presumably evidenced by possession of a bachelor's degree or equivalent training. Six years after the date on which these standards take effect, the minimum scholastic requirement for all new training-school teachers shall be the same as for teachers in the college department.

Teachers who have been members of the faculty of the training school for not less than five years, and whose training is not equivalent to this requirement, may be considered to have equivalent training for six years after the date on which these standards take effect, provided that the president of the college submits a statement of their training and experience and files with the committee on accrediting and classification a declaration that such members of the faculty are rendering service in their own teaching and in the supervision of student teaching which is of a superior quality as judged by the standards of the best public school systems in the State in which the teachers college is located.

During this period of six years this declaration must be made annually and shall be based upon actual inspection of the teacher's work.

B. The minimum scholastic requirement for members of the faculty who give instruction in the college department shall be graduation from a college of recognized standing and additional training which shall include at least one year of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school, or equivalent, and presumably possession of the master's degree. Members of the faculty who have served in their respective positions for not less than five years, and who do not meet this requirement, may be regarded as having done so for six years after the date on which these standards take effect, provided that the president of the college submits a statement of their training and experience and files a declaration that such members of the faculty are giving satisfactory instruction of college grade.

During this period of six years this declaration must be made annually until each such member of the faculty has secured the required training and shall be based upon actual inspection of the work of such members of the faculty.

C. A teachers college or normal school may be considered to have met the requirements of this standard if not over 10 per cent of the regularly appointed members of the faculty (college and training school) shall fail to meet the standards set forth in V-A and B, provided that for all teachers in this group who do not hold a master's degree the president shall file annually with the secretary of the association a statement of the special or technical training which in his judgment is a desirable substitute for the degree requirements. In computing the percentage of the faculty with less than the standard training the following exceptions shall be allowed:

(1) In those cases in which regular public schools not under the control or supervision of the college are used for practice-teaching purposes, the room

teachers shall not be considered as part of the faculty unless they are appointed through the college and in all respects are considered as regular members of the faculty; or unless they supervise the practice work of six or more student teachers within an academic year.

(2) In teachers colleges offering 4-year curricula for the preparation of special teachers or supervisors in two or more of the fields of commerce, fine arts, industrial arts, music, household arts, or physical education, study by an individual in his special field may be taken as a substitute for the degree requirement in Standard V-A and B, provided that the total exceptions made in these departments shall not be more than 10 per cent of the entire faculty and shall not increase the total per cent of those with less than standard training for the college to more than 15 per cent.

D. It is recommended that as far as possible in new appointments to the staffs of teachers colleges or normal schools the minimum standard of training set forth in Sections A and B should be met.

E. It is recommended that new teachers appointed to the staffs of teachers colleges or normal schools should have at least 30 semester hours of undergraduate and (or) graduate work in the field in which they are to teach including professional courses in the subject matter of this field.

F. It is desirable that members of the faculty of a teachers college or normal school should possess training of a distinctly professional quality, which represents at least three years of study beyond the bachelor's degree, in a recognized graduate school, or corresponding professional or technological training. The effort of a teachers college to maintain a faculty of higher scholarly equipment than is required by the minimum standard, shall be held to constitute a strong presumption that superior work is being done. The proportion of members of the faculty which should be on the different levels of training above the first degree shall be subjected to immediate investigation.

VI. *Teaching load of faculty.*—The following teaching loads shall be the maximum for a teachers college or normal school faculty: 16 recitation periods of at least 50 minutes each per week or its equivalent. Equivalence shall be based upon the ratio of one class period to one and one-half class periods in shop, laboratory work, and physical education.

VII. *Training school and student teaching.*—A. Each teachers college or normal school shall maintain a training school under its own control as a part of its organization, as a laboratory school, for purposes of observation, demonstration, and supervised teaching on the part of students. The use of an urban or rural school system, under sufficient control and supervision of the college to permit carrying out the educational policy of the college to a sufficient degree for the conduct of effective student teaching, will satisfy this requirement.

B. Student teaching shall be so organized as to lead to a proper initial mastery of the technique of teaching and at the same time protect the interests of the children in the training school.

C. The minimum amount of student teaching required of every graduate of a teachers college or normal school shall be 90 hours of supervised teaching.

D. For every 18 college students to be given 90 hours of student teaching, there shall be a minimum group of 30 children, either in the campus-training school or in affiliated urban or rural schools under the supervision of the teachers college or normal school.

E. It is recommended that at least two-fifths of the teaching in the training school should be done by regular teachers of the training school or by other members of the faculty.

VIII. Organization of the curriculum.—**A.** The curriculum of the teachers college must recognize definite requirements as regard sequences of courses. Senior college courses must not be open to freshmen who have not taken the prerequisites for these courses. Programs consisting mainly of freshman and sophomore courses carrying full credit shall not be available for students in the junior and senior years. Coherent and progressive lines of study, leading to specific achievement within definite fields, must be a characteristic of the college curriculum.

Every teachers college must therefore adopt an organization of its curricula which will provide in its junior and senior years courses which require prerequisite courses in the freshman and sophomore years or courses which are open only to juniors or seniors. The number of such courses taken by a student in the junior and senior years must total at least one-third of the requirements for the completion of a four-year college curriculum. It is recommended that teachers colleges adopt a system of numbering courses or of catalogue description which will indicate the year in which the course should be taken.

B. In a normal school with a 3-year curriculum, two-thirds of the work of students in the last year shall consist of advanced courses to which freshmen are not admitted.

IX. Student health service and living conditions.—**A. (1) Health protection.**—Provision shall be made by means of suitable organization for the following phases of student health service: (a) Physical examination; (b) consultation on health matters and dispensary treatments; (c) correction of remediable defects; and (d) hospitalization or infirmary care. (This type of service (d), may be provided through cooperative arrangements with independent hospitals.)

The student health protection services shall be rendered by specially qualified physicians, nurses, dental hygienists, psychiatrists, and others on such basis and in such manner as local conditions require. Offices and rooms of the health protection (or service) department or organization shall be equipped with modern scientific apparatus and provision shall be made for essential clerical services.

(2) Health education.—Student health service logically includes health education (teaching health habits), hence, suitable courses in health education shall be offered and provisions made in the training school department for observation and practice teaching in health education.

(3) Physical recreation.—Facilities shall be provided for indoor and outdoor recreation involving desirable physical activities.

B. Each teachers college or normal school shall make definite provisions to insure for its students living conditions which provide proper safeguards for health, morals, and mental efficiency and shall promote a responsible type of citizenship and leadership on the part of individuals.

C. When dormitories are maintained these shall be of safe construction, shall be kept in wholesome, sanitary condition, and shall be under responsible supervision.

X. Library, laboratory, and shop equipment.—**A. Library.**—**(1) Books and periodicals:** Each teachers college shall have at least 15,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents and bound periodicals. For normal schools offering only 2 and 3-year curricula the minimum shall be 10,000 volumes. It is recommended that by 1940 these minima shall be increased to 25,000 and 17,000, respectively. In computing the number of volumes in a library not over 15 per cent shall be

allowed for duplicates. The books should be distributed among the various classifications in approximately the following order:

Class	Subject	Per cent
000-099.9	General, library economy, bound periodicals	7.5
100-199.9	Philosophy and psychology	5.0
200-299.9	Religion and Bible stories	2.5
300-399.9	Sociology and education	20.0
400-499.9	Language and philology	2.5
500-599.9	Sciences	7.5
600-699.9	Useful arts	7.5
700-799.9	Fine arts	5.0
800-899.9	Literature	20.0
900-999.9	History and geography	20.0

(These proportions should be revised from time to time in order that they may be adjusted to changing emphases in the work of teachers colleges.)

Each teachers college library shall provide not less than 150 periodicals appropriate to the academic, cultural, and professional needs of the institution.

Parts 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Section A of Standard X are to be considered only as recommendations.

(2) *Training school library.*—Each teachers college or normal school should also provide at least one (if elementary and secondary training schools are separately housed, separate libraries are desirable) training-school library which will be administered by the teachers college library and which will serve the needs of the training-school students and serve also as a model and practice unit for the teachers college students. The books in the training school library may be counted in the minimum total but not to exceed 20 per cent of the total.

(3) *Staff.¹⁵*—Each teachers college or normal school with an enrollment of less than 1,000 "full-time" students should employ at least two full-time librarians in addition to the librarian or librarians in charge of the training school libraries. An additional full-time librarian should be employed for each additional 500 full-time students or major fraction thereof above 1,000. These librarians should have academic qualifications equal to those prescribed for regular faculty members in Standard V-B. This training should include at least one year's work in an approved library school. These librarians should be accorded the same privileges as any other members of the instructional staff. Assistants should be employed as needed to care for necessary clerical and routine work in the library. Additional assistance should be provided as needed in colleges offering a definitely organized curriculum for the training of special teacher-librarians.

(4) *Budget.*—Each teachers college or normal school with an enrollment of less than 1,000 "full-time" students should apportion annually to the library not less than 7 per cent of the entire college budget for current expenses exclusive of capital outlay and such supplementary business operations as dormitories, cafeterias, and book stores. For enrollments more than 1,000 and less than 1,500 the per cent should not be less than 6 and for enrollments over 1,500 the

¹⁵ In computing enrollment for library standards the "average annual enrollment on a 36-week basis" as used by the U. S. Office of Education in its report on Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools should be used.

per cent should not be less than 5. This amount should be apportioned to salaries, books, and other items in approximately the following proportions:

	Per cent
1. Salaries and wages.....	55
2. Library supplies.....	2
3. Travel.....	1
4. Printing and publications.....	2
5. Binding and repairs.....	5
6. Books.....	25
7. Periodicals.....	5
8. New equipment.....	3
9. All other	2

(5) *Physical equipment.*—A. The library should be housed so as to provide reasonable safety from fire for the stacks; adequate provision for reading, reference work, and use of periodicals; accessions, cataloguing and work rooms; librarians' offices; reserve book and loan desk service; library methods classroom; and the equipment necessary for efficient service in all departments of the library.

B. Each teachers college or normal school shall be provided with laboratory equipment sufficient for instructional purposes for each course offered.

C. Each teachers college or normal school must be provided with suitable shops and shop equipment for instructional purposes for each course offered, including gymnasiums for physical education; commercial equipment for courses in commerce; suitable kitchens, dining rooms, and laboratories for household arts; and adequate farm buildings and demonstration farms for work in agriculture.

XI. *Location, construction, and sanitary condition of buildings.*—The location and construction of buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the lavatories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and method of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.

XII. *Limits of registration of students.*—A. No teachers college shall be placed on the accredited list, or continued on such list for more than one year, unless it has a regular registration of at least 200 students of college grade.

B. A notably small proportion of students of college grade registered in the third and fourth years, continued over a period of several years, shall constitute ground for dropping a teachers college from the accredited list. Fifteen per cent of the enrollment of a teachers college should be in the junior and senior years.

C. A normal school with a 2-year curriculum must have an enrollment of at least 150 students of college grade, one-third of whom must be in the second year.

XIII. *Financial support.*—A. Each State or municipal teachers college or normal school must have an annual appropriation sufficient to provide a faculty of the size, quality, and attainments hereinbefore prescribed; the required library, laboratory and shop equipment, with proper repairs and replacements; sufficient supplies and material in all departments for educational and instructional purposes; repairs and replacements in the physical plant adequate to maintain the plant in good working condition; and suitable staffs, supplies, and material for the effective operation of the physical plant. A marked inferiority or insufficiency in material resources shall be accepted as a strong presumption of unsatisfactory educational conditions.

B. If the teachers college or normal school is a private incorporated institution, it must have a minimum annual income of \$50,000 for its teachers college program, one-half of which shall be from sources other than payments by students; and an additional annual income of \$10,000 for each 100 students above 200, one-half of

which shall be from sources other than payments by students. If such teachers college or normal school is not tax-supported, it shall possess a productive endowment of \$500,000, and an additional endowment of \$50,000 for each additional 100 students above 200.

XIV. Classification of colleges.—*A. Teachers colleges.*—(1) Any teachers college which completely meets these requirements shall be designated as a Class A college, provided that until September, 1929, it may fail to meet three of these standards; until September, 1930, it may fail to meet two of them, and until September, 1931, it may fail to meet one of them, and nevertheless be given the rating of a class A college, provided, however, that it shall always meet the definition set up for a teachers college in I of these standards.

(2) Any teachers college which fails to meet not more than two of these standards shall be designated as a class B college, provided that until September, 1929, it may fail to meet five of these standards, until September, 1930, it may fail to meet four of them, and until September, 1931, it may fail to meet three of them and nevertheless be given the rating of a class B college.

(3) Any teachers college which fails to meet more than two of these standards shall be designated as a class C college, provided that until September, 1929, it shall ~~not~~ be classed as a class C college unless it fails to meet more than five of these standards, until 1930, more than four, and until 1931, more than three.

B. Normal schools.—The same standards shall apply to normal schools listed in Section A, thereby providing for class A normal schools, class B normal schools, and class C normal schools.

XV. Accrediting and classification of teachers colleges.—*A.* For the purpose of administering these standards, a committee of five members, known as the Committee on Accrediting and Classification, is hereby created, one member of which shall be elected annually by the association for a term of five years. (In 1926 five members shall be elected for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively.)

B. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of the instruction, the scholarly spirit, and the professional atmosphere of the institution, the standard for granting degrees, and the general tone of the teachers college, shall be factors in determining eligibility for accrediting.

C. The secretary of the association, or the executive secretary, whenever authorized and appointed by the association, shall be the secretary and the executive officer of the committee on accrediting and classification.

D. Each teachers college accredited under these standards shall file annually with the committee on accrediting and classification a report on a blank provided for that purpose by the committee.

E. These standards shall go into effect on September 1, 1927. Not later than the date of the annual meeting of the association in 1928, the committee on accrediting and classification shall prepare an accredited and classified list of teachers colleges on the basis of information contained in the reports submitted to the committee by the college.

F. The committee on accrediting and classification may inspect or cause to be inspected any teachers college when it deems such inspection necessary.

G. The committee on standards and surveys shall have power to appoint any commission for investigation of any problems concerning standards which it deems necessary and desirable.

Class A Teachers Colleges Accredited, 1930-31

Arizona:

Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff
Tempe State Teachers College, Tempe

Arkansas: Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway.

California:

State Teachers College, Fresno.
State Teachers College, San Diego.
State Teachers College, Santa Barbara

Colorado:

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley
Western State College, Gunnison.

Georgia:

Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville
Georgia State Teachers College, Athens

Illinois:

Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.
Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.
Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Indiana:

Ball Teachers College, Muncie
Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute
Iowa: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls

Kansas:

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia
Kansas State Teachers College, Hays.
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg

Kentucky:

Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond.
Murray State Teachers College, Murray
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.

Louisiana: Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.

Michigan:

Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant.
Detroit Teachers College, Detroit.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti
Northern State Teachers College, Marquette.
Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota:

State Teachers College, Duluth.
State Teachers College, St. Cloud
State Teachers College, Bemidji.
State Teachers College, Mankato.
State Teachers College, Moorhead
State Teachers College, Winona.

Mississippi:

Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland
State Teachers College, Hattiesburg.

Missouri:

Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.

*Added to list in 1930.

Missouri—Continued.

Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.

Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.

Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.

Nebraska:

Nebraska State Normal College, Chadron.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Kearney.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Wayne.

New Hampshire:

State Normal School, Keene.
State Normal School, Plymouth.

New Jersey: State Normal School, Trenton.

New York:

State College for Teachers, Albany.
State Teachers College of Buffalo, Buffalo

North Carolina:

East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville.

North Dakota:

State Teachers College, Mayville
State Teachers College, Minot.
State Teachers College, Valley City

Ohio:

Miami University, Teachers College, Oxford.
Ohio University, College of Education, Athens.
State Normal College, Bowling Green
State Normal College, Kent.
Western Reserve University, School of Education, Cleveland

Oklahoma:

Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah.
Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva.
Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant.
Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford.

Pennsylvania:

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg.
State Teachers College, California.
State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg.
State Teachers College, Edinboro.
State Teachers College, Indiana.
State Teachers College, Kutztown.
State Teachers College, Lock Haven.
State Teachers College, Mansfield.
State Teachers College, Millersville.
State Teachers College, Shippensburg.
State Teachers College, Slippery Rock.
State Teachers College, West Chester.

South Dakota:

Eastern State Normal School, Madison.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
Southern State Normal School, Springfield.
Spearfish Normal School, Spearfish.

Tennessee:

East Tennessee State Teachers College, Johnson City.

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

West Tennessee State Teachers College, Normal.

Texas:

East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.

North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.

Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.

Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.

Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacodoches.

Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine.

West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.

Utah: University of Utah, School of Education, Salt Lake City.

Virginia:

State Teachers College, East Radford.

State Teachers College, Farmville.

State Teachers College, Fredericksburg.

State Teachers College, Harrisonburg.

West Virginia:

Concord State Normal School, Athens.

Marshall College, Huntington.

State Normal School, Fairmont.

Wisconsin:

Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point.

State Teachers College, Eau Claire.

State Teachers College, La Crosse.

State Teachers College, Milwaukee.

State Teachers College, Oshkosh.

State Teachers College, Platteville.

State Teachers College, River Falls.

State Teachers College, Whitewater.

Stout Institute, Menomonie.

State Teachers College, Superior.

Junior Colleges—Class A

Alabama:

State Normal School, Florence.

State Normal School, Jacksonville.

State Normal School, Livingston.

State Normal School, Troy.

Georgia: South Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro.

Missouri: Teachers College of Kansas City, Kansas City.

New York:

State Normal School, Fredonia.

State Normal School, Geneseo.

State Normal School, New Paltz.

State Normal and Training School, Oswego.

North Carolina: Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee.

North Dakota: State Normal School, Dickinson.

West Virginia: Shepherd College State Normal School, Shepherdstown.

Junior Colleges—Class B

Maine: State Normal School, Gorham.

North Dakota: State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.

American Association of Junior Colleges

Secretary: Doak S. Campbell, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.

The constitution and by-laws of the American Association of Junior Colleges provide that "the active membership of this association shall be made up of standardized junior colleges in the United States." This has not been interpreted to mean that the association shall act as a standardizing body, but that it will admit to membership only those junior colleges which have been standardized by some recognized agency, such as a State university, a State department of education, a State association of colleges and universities, or one of the regional accrediting bodies.

The association has, therefore, set up no formal requirements for accrediting junior colleges, but at its annual meeting in 1925 it defined the junior college and presented a set of standards for the guidance of

¹ Added to list in 1930.

² Raised to class A teachers college in 1930.

its members. A revision of the definition and standards was submitted at the annual meeting of the association in 1929 and is given below.

1. *Definition.*—The junior college, as at present constituted, comprises several different forms of organization; first, a 2-year institution embracing two years of collegiate work in advance of the completion of what is ordinarily termed the twelfth grade of an accredited secondary school; secondly, the institution embracing two years of standard collegiate work integrated with one or more contiguous years of fully accredited high-school work administered as a single unit. The aims of the curriculum in either case are to meet the needs of the student for maximum growth and development, to further his social maturity, and to enable him to make his greatest contribution as a member of society.

2. *Entrance requirements.*—For entrance to the 2-year junior college 15 standard units are required. The requirements for admission to the 4-year junior college shall be the satisfactory completion of seven standard units from an accredited secondary school (junior or senior high school). For entrance to other types of organizations a proportioned number of units shall be required. The student should maintain a continuity of interest in the selection of his studies throughout his junior-college course.

3. *Requirements for graduation.*—For graduation from a junior college of any type as defined above, the student must complete in addition to the amount of work required for the completion of the traditional standard 4-year high-school 60 semester hours during the last two years of the course, or 30 session hours, with such scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions. A session hour is defined as a credit given for a class which meets at least one 60-minute period (including 10 minutes for change of classes) weekly for lecture, recitation or test for a session of 36 weeks, two hours of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture, recitation, or test. A student shall not carry for credit more than 16 hours per week, unless his work averages 90 or more, in which case he may carry for credit as many as 18 hours.

4. *Length of session.*—A junior college shall be in session at least 34 full weeks each year exclusive of all holidays.

5. *Permanent records kept.*—A system of permanent records showing clearly all credits (including entrance records) of each student shall be carefully kept. The original credentials filed from other institutions shall be retained by the junior college.

6. *Number of college departments.*—The number of separate departments maintained shall not be less than five (English, social science, foreign languages, mathematics, science) and the number of teachers not less than five employed specifically for instruction in the upper level of the junior college, and giving the major portion of their time to such instruction.

7. *Training of the faculty.*—The minimum preparation of teachers shall not be less than the equivalent of one year of work satisfactorily completed in a graduate school of recognized standing, it being assumed that teachers already hold the baccalaureate degree.

8. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—The average number of class hours per week for each instructor shall not exceed 18; 15 is recommended as a standard load.

9. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a class shall not exceed 35 (except for lectures). It is recommended that the number in a class in foreign language and English composition should not exceed 25. The number of students in a laboratory section shall not exceed the number for which desk space and equipment have been provided.

10. *Registration.*—No junior college shall be accredited that has fewer than 60 students in its upper two years of regular work.

11. *Support.*—The minimum annual operating expenditure of the 2-year junior college should be \$20,000, or \$30,000 for a 4-year junior college, of which ordinarily not less than \$10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public or church support or permanent endowment. Increase in student body, faculty, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college shall be judged in relation to its educational program. A community with less than \$10,000,000 assessed property valuation should be discouraged from establishing a public junior college.

12. *Library.*—A working library, adequately catalogued, modern and well distributed, of not less than 3,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents, with appropriate current periodicals, shall be maintained, and there shall be a reading room in connection with the library which is open to the students throughout the day. A trained librarian shall be in charge of the library. A definite annual appropriation for the support of the library shall be provided. It is recommended that this shall not be less than \$500.

13. *Laboratories.*—The laboratories shall be adequately equipped for individual work on the part of each student, and an annual income shall be provided. It is recommended that the school with limited income be equipped for good work in one or two sciences and not attempt to work in others.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the building, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, and the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for teachers and students.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the system of keeping students' records, the spirit and atmosphere of the institution, the nature of its publicity, and its standing in the educational world shall be factors in determining its rating.

16. *Extracurricular activities.*—Athletics, amusements, fraternities, and sororities, and all other extracurricular activities shall be administered under faculty supervision and shall not occupy an undue place in the life of the college.

In judging the standing of a junior college account shall be taken of the existence of and the influence upon the students of such extracurricular activities as student government, student publications, literary societies, debating teams, current events, scientific, musical, artistic, and foreign-language clubs, religious and social-service organizations. Such activities properly conducted develop leadership and enrich college experiences.

17. *Entrance to terminal courses.*—For entrance to terminal courses the criterion shall be the capacity of the individual to profit by the instruction offered.

II. Universities and Colleges, Junior Colleges, and Teacher-Training Institutions Accredited by State Universities and State Departments of Education

Alabama

University of Alabama

The University of Alabama has no formal standards for accrediting colleges. In general, it accredits the institutions in the State accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. (See pp. 15 and 16.) At present (October, 1929) full recognition is given by the university to the following institutions of Alabama:

COLLEGES

Alabama College, Montevallo.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
Athens College, ¹Athens¹
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham

Howard College, Birmingham
Judson College, Marion.
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Marion Institute, Marion

St. Bernard College, Cullman.²

NORMAL SCHOOLS

The State normal schools have up to the present year been ranked only as junior colleges, but beginning with the 1929 session all of them except Daphne Normal School have been authorized to add a third year to their curricula.

State Normal School, Daphne
State Normal School, Florence
State Normal School, Jacksonville

State Normal School, Livingston
State Normal School, Troy.

Department of Education

"For accreditation this State depends upon two accrediting agencies, the one national, the other regional. For the accreditation of its teacher-training institutions it looks to the American Association of Teachers Colleges (see p. 31), and accepts their standards and accreditation. For the classification and accreditation of the liberal arts colleges it looks to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (see p. 15) and accepts the rating of the above-named agencies." (Letter of B. L. Parkinson, Director of Teacher Training, Certification, and Elementary Education, November 1, 1929.)

¹ Athens College is not at present a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. It is, however, a member of the Association of Alabama Colleges and the University of Alabama has been agreeing to accept the work of the institution at face value, pending the time when it will be able to meet in full the requirements for membership in the Southern association.

² St. Bernard College (also not a member of the association) is given credit for two years of work, in the belief that it will soon be able to meet the requirements for membership in the Southern association.

The following colleges in Alabama are accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States and by the Department of Education of Alabama:

COLLEGES ACCREDITED, 1929-30

Alabama College, Montevallo.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham
Howard College, Birmingham

Judson College, Marion.
Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.
University of Alabama, University.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Marion Institute, Marion

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

All of the teacher-training institutions of the State meet the requirements of the State department of education. A list of these institutions follows:

State Normal School, Daphne
State Normal School, Florence
State Normal School, Jacksonville

State Normal School, Livingston
State Normal School, Troy

For Negroes:

State Normal School, Montgomery
State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Normal

Arizona

University of Arizona

There are in Arizona but two 4-year institutions other than the University of Arizona—the State Teachers College at Flagstaff, and the State Teachers College at Tempe. The bachelor's degree from these institutions is accepted by the university to cover admission with regular graduate standing. Their courses are accepted with full value when covered by equivalent courses at the university.

There are also two junior colleges in Arizona—the Phoenix Junior College, Phoenix, and Gila Junior College, Thatcher. Full credit is given to those courses of the colleges for which equivalent courses are offered at the university.

State Department of Education

The State Board of Education of Arizona has adopted no standards for accrediting colleges, but makes use of the standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. (See pp. 21 and 22.) "Secondary certificates are granted on evidence of graduation from the University of Arizona and to holders of the degree of bachelor of education from the Arizona State teachers colleges, or from similar institutions of equal rank. * * *

Arkansas

University of Arkansas

For the purpose of evaluating transfer credit from colleges in Arkansas the University of Arkansas has adopted the following classifications:

I. Full credit allowed, but not to exceed an amount equal to that which a student under similar conditions would have been permitted to earn here, defined thus: 16 hours per semester, 17 hours with a grade average of 2, 18 hours with

a grade average of 3.50, 19 hours with a grade average of 4.50, in which scheme A=6, B=4, C=2, D=0, E=-1, F=-2. Graduates of 4-year colleges in this class are admitted to full graduate standing.

II. Full credit as defined above for students whose transcripts show what corresponds in this university to a grade average of 3 or above and who make on their first semester's work here, a grade average of 3 or above. Those whose grades do not come up to this average will be given a maximum of 14 hours per semester. Graduates of 4-year colleges who rank in the upper 10 per cent of their graduating class are admitted to full graduate standing. Graduates who rank in the upper 25 per cent (but not the upper 10 per cent) of their graduating class may be admitted to graduate standing, but will be required to complete two-fifths additional work for the master's degree. Other graduates are given a maximum of senior standing.

III. Credit not to exceed 14 hours for any one semester, subject to further reduction if the transcript shows record of unsatisfactory work or if the student fails to maintain a satisfactory record here. Graduates of 4-year colleges are given senior standing as a maximum.

IV. Credit not to exceed 14 hours for any one semester, on a definite validation basis requiring the completion of more advanced work in at least two of the subjects presented for credit.

V. Credit only on individual evaluation not in any case to exceed 75 to 90 per cent of the credit shown, and subject to further reduction for low grades, excess amount of credit in one semester, or unsatisfactory high-school record. (Applies to all schools previous to 1920.)

VI. Credit given only by examination or on completion of more advanced courses in the same subjects with satisfactory grades.

NOTES.—Only that part of transferred credit, from whatever source, may be accepted which averages 2 or above. If any student's allowance of credit is reduced by reason of this regulation, he may have his transcript reevaluated in the light of a successful record here.

The university reserves the right to cancel, for reason of unsatisfactory work here, credit transferred from any source whatever.

CLASSIFICATION OF COLLEGES DECEMBER 15, 1929

Arkansas College, Batesville:		Class
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-1929		II
1929-	{ (junior college work)	I
	{ (all other work)	II
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway:		
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-		II
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville:		
-1920 (junior college work)		V
1920-1926 { (junior college work)		III
	{ (senior college work)	VI
1926-1929 (all work)		II
1929- { (junior college work)		I
	{ (senior college work)	II

¹Dates refer to work completed during the academic years indicated

Galloway College, Searcy:		Class
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-1929		II
1929- { (junior college work)		I
{ (senior college work)		II
Harding College, Morrilton:		
-1924		VI
1924-1926		V
1926-1927		III
1927-1929 { (junior college work)		II
{ (senior college work)		III
1929- { (junior college work)		I
{ (senior college work)		II
Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia:		
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-1929		II
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia:		
1929- { (junior college work)		I
{ (senior college work)		II
Hendrix College, Conway:		
-1920		V
1920-1923		III
1923-1929		I
Hendrix-Henderson College, Conway:		
1929-		I
Little Rock College, Little Rock:		
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-1928		II
1928-1929		VI
1929- (junior college only)		II
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia:		
-1920		V
1920-1926		III
1926-		I

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville:		
-1925		VI
1925-1928		III
1928-		II
Central College, Conway:		
-1920		V
1920-1924		III
1924-		I
El Dorado Junior College, El Dorado:		
-1928		VI
1928-		IV
Fort Smith Junior College, Fort Smith:		
1928-		IV

John Brown College, Siloam Springs (including Sulphur Springs School until 1928):	Class
-1926-----	IV
1926-----	III
Jonesboro College, Jonesboro:	
1924-1926-----	IV
1926-1928-----	III
1928-----	II
Little Rock Junior College, Little Rock:	
1927-1928-----	IV
1928-----	I
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Jonesboro:	
-1920-----	VI
1920-1926 (for agricultural curriculum only)-----	I
1926-----	I
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Magnolia:	
-1920-----	VI
1920-1926 (for agricultural curriculum only)-----	I
1926-----	I
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Monticello:	
-1920-----	VI
1920-1926 (for agricultural curriculum only)-----	I
1926-----	I

State Department of Education

The Department of Education of Arkansas has adopted no formal standards for accrediting the higher educational institutions of the State. For the certification of teachers it approves (for 1929-30) the work of the following institutions as indicated:

COLLEGES

Four years of college work:

Arkansas College, Batesville.
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville
Galloway College, Searcy
Harding College, Morrilton
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia.

Four years of college work—Continued:

Hendrix-Henderson College, Conway.
Little Rock College, Little Rock
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Two years of college work:

Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville.
Central College, Conway.
Jonesboro College, Jonesboro.
Junior Agricultural School, Beebe.
Little Rock Junior College, Little Rock.
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Jonesboro.

Two years of college work—Continued:

State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Magnolia.
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Monticello.

NEGRO COLLEGES

Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School, | Philander Smith College, Little Rock.
Pine Bluff.

California

University of California

The University of California maintains a record which shows annually the rating of the collegiate institutions of the State as determined by the standing in the university of the students transferred. "If the rating or index figure of a particular college shows a tendency to sag, credentials for that institution are likely to be discounted or in individual cases rejected. The status of the institutions changes so rapidly by this mode of operation that the University of California does not publish a list of accredited colleges of the State."

Therefore "the following listing of colleges and universities in California is not to be regarded as indicating that each institution is fully accredited to the University of California in the matter of the admission of its students with advanced standing." (*Letter of Thomas B. Steel, recorder of the faculties, University of California, November 21, 1929.*)

California Christian College, Los Angeles.
 California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
 Chico State Teachers College, Chico.
 College of the Holy Names, Oakland.
 College of Medical Evangelists, Loma, Linda.
 College of the Pacific, Stockton.
 College of the Sacred Heart, Menlo Park.
 Dominican College, San Rafael.
 Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata.
 Immaculate Heart College, Hollywood.
 La Verne College, La Verne.
 Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University.
 Loyola College, Los Angeles.
 Mills College, Mills College.

Occidental College, Los Angeles.
 Pacific Union College, Angwin.
 Pomona College, Claremont.
 St. Ignatius College, San Francisco.
 St. Mary's College, St. Mary's College.
 State Teachers College, Fresno.
 State Teachers College, San Francisco.
 State Teachers College, San Diego.
 State Teachers College, San Jose.
 State Teachers College, Santa Barbara.
 University of Redlands, Redlands.
 University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
 Whittier College, Whittier.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Antelope Valley Junior College, Lancaster.
 Brawley Junior College, Brawley.
 California Polytechnic Institute, San Luis Obispo.
 Central Junior College, El Centro.
 Chaffey Junior College, Ontario.
 Citrus Union Junior College, Azusa.
 Compton Junior College, Compton.
 Cumnock School, Los Angeles.
 Fullerton District Junior College, Fullerton.
 Galt Junior College, Galt.
 Glendale Junior College, Glendale.
 Holmby College, Los Angeles.
 Kern County Union Junior College, Bakersfield.
 Lassen Union Junior College, Susanville.
 Long Beach Junior College, Long Beach.
 Marin Junior College, Kentfield.
 Menlo Junior College, Menlo.
 Modesto Junior College, Modesto.
 Notre Dame College, Belmont.
 Pacific Junior College, Los Angeles.

Pasadena Junior College, Pasadena.
 Pomona Junior College, Pomona.
 Porterville Junior College, Porterville.
 Reedley Junior College, Reedley.
 Riverside Junior College, Riverside.
 Sacramento Junior College, Sacramento.
 Salinas Junior College, Salinas.
 San Benito County Junior College, Hollister.
 San Bernardino Valley Junior College, San Bernardino.
 San Mateo Junior College, San Mateo.
 Santa Ana Junior College, Santa Ana.
 Santa Maria Union Junior College, Santa Maria.
 Santa Monica Junior College, Santa Monica.
 Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa.
 Southern California Junior College, Arlington.
 Taft Junior College, Taft.
 Ventura Junior College, Ventura.
 Visalia Junior College, Visalia.
 Williams Junior College, Berkeley.
 Yuba County Junior College, Marysville.

State Department of Education

The State board of education in honoring recommendations for any credential will be guided by two lists of accredited institutions. The first consists of the institutions accredited for undergraduate work and the second of institutions accredited for graduate work.

The State department of education accepts as accredited for undergraduate work all institutions on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities (see p. 9) and of the American Association of Teachers Colleges (see p. 31).

**COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FROM WHICH CREDENTIALS
REQUIRING POSTGRADUATE WORK ARE RECEIVED**

The list is compiled by the State department of education. Other institutions will be added on the receipt of evidence that adequate graduate work is maintained. Some of the prerequisites for accreditation are the following:

- (a) On the accredited list of the Association of American Universities.
- (b) A definite organization for graduate study.
- (c) A minimum of 50 full-time graduate students.
- (d) Granting annually not fewer than 20 postgraduate (master's and doctor's) degrees.
- (e) The offering of from 8 to 12 semester units of work primarily for graduate students each semester in each of eight or more departments or schools offering work for the training of secondary-school teachers.
- (f) A well-organized department or school of education which provides academic and professional training for the different types of credentials issued by the State department of education, and which requires the full-time service of four or more instructors.

Recommendations for credentials requiring postgraduate work will be received from the following institutions (1929-30):

University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
New York University, New York, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The following institutions are authorized by the State board of education to provide training leading to the kinds of credentials designated:

Armstrong College of Business Administration, Berkeley: Commercial education.	San Diego State Teachers College, San Diego: Junior high school, elementary, art, physical education.
Broadoaks Kindergarten School, Pasadena: Kindergarten-primary.	San Francisco State Teachers College, San Francisco: Junior high school, elementary, kindergarten primary.
California School of Arts and Crafts, Oakland: Art.	San Jose State Teachers College, San Jose: Elementary, kindergarten, junior high school, art, commercial education, home-making, industrial arts education, music, physical education, speech arts
Chico State Teachers College, Chico: Elementary, kindergarten-primary, home-making, industrial arts education, physical education.	Santa Barbara State Teachers College, Santa Barbara: Elementary, art, home-making, industrial arts education.
College of the Pacific, Stockton: Secondary, junior high school, art, music.	University of California, Berkeley: Administration, supervision, research, secondary, junior high school, art, health education, librarianship, physical education, vocational education.
Dominican College, San Rafael: Secondary, junior high school, elementary, art, music.	University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles: Junior high school, elementary, kindergarten primary, art, commercial education, industrial arts education, music, home-making, physical education, vocational education.
Fresno State Teachers College, Fresno: Junior high school, elementary, kindergarten-primary, art, commercial education, home-making, music, physical education.	University of Redlands, Redlands: Secondary, junior high school, art, music, physical education.
Grace Culver's School, Los Angeles: Kindergarten-primary.	University of Southern California, Los Angeles: Administration, supervision, research, secondary, junior high school, elementary, commercial education, music, physical education.
Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata: Elementary.	(La Verne College, La Verne, Calif., through a plan of affiliation with the school of education of the University of Southern California, accredited to recommend for the junior high school and elementary.)
Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University: Administration, supervision, research, secondary, junior high school, art, physical education, speech arts.	Whittier College, Whittier: Elementary, music, physical education.
Mills College, Mills College: Secondary, junior high school, elementary, art, home-making, music, physical education.	
Occidental College, Los Angeles: Secondary, junior high school, elementary, physical education.	
Pomona College, Claremont: Secondary, junior high school, elementary, art, music, physical education.	
Riverside Library School, Riverside: Librarianship.	

Colorado

University of Colorado

The University of Colorado has no formal standards for rating higher educational institutions. For the purpose of evaluating transferred credits it accepts the ratings of the standard accrediting agencies, modified to some extent by its immediate knowledge of the institutions concerned.

The following institutions in the State are given recognition (1929-30) to the extent indicated in the statements preceding the several groups of institutions:

Transcript of record given approximately full value to the extent that the work corresponds with the curriculum to be pursued at the university. Degree accepted for graduate standing.

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Colorado School of Mines, Golden.

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.
Western State College, Gunnison.

Transcript of record given approximately full value. Degree accepted for graduate standing.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

University of Denver, Denver.

Transcript of record accepted for admission on a provisional basis, final valuation being determined after the completion of a satisfactory record in residence. Degree accepted for admission to the graduate school subject to a status varying in proportion to the character of the student's record.

Adams State Normal School, Alamosa.
Loretto Heights College, Loretto.

Regis College, Denver.

Transcript of record accepted for admission on a provisional basis. Valuation determined only after completion of satisfactory record in residence.

Colorado Woman's College (Junior college), Denver.

Transcripts of records from Trinidad Junior College, Trinidad, and Grand Junction Junior College, Grand Junction, are considered on their merits.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of Colorado has set up no standards for accrediting the colleges of the State. In order to secure a certificate to teach in the high schools it is necessary to hold an A. B. or equivalent degree. The following institutions are approved (1929-30) for the training of high-school teachers:

Adams State Normal School, Alamosa.
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
Loretto Heights College, Loretto.

State Teachers College, Greeley.
University of Colorado, Boulder.
University of Denver, Denver.
Western State College, Gunnison.

Connecticut

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education of Connecticut has not adopted any standards for the accrediting of the colleges of the State nor has it a list of institutions whose graduates are accepted for certification. When the problem of the acceptance of credentials arises each college is treated separately. We are governed, however, by the fact of whether or not the institution is accredited by the regional association of its area. Where there is any question we have written to the State commissioner of education or the highest educational authority in the State for information. (*Letter of Commissioner A. B. Meredith, October 31, 1929*).

Delaware

University of Delaware

The University of Delaware is the only collegiate institution in the State. In adjusting credits of students transferring from institutions outside of Delaware the university makes use of the lists of the

standard accrediting associations. (See Section I of bulletin). In the case of students coming from institutions not on the lists of these organizations, it is guided by the practice of the State universities in which the institutions are located.

Department of Public Instruction

The University of Delaware, Newark, provides the courses for the training of white teachers of the State, and the State College for Colored Students, Dover (a junior college), provides the courses for the training of colored teachers. These courses being adopted as a result of conference with the State department of public instruction represent the standard recognized in the State. .

Florida

University of Florida

The University of Florida inspects the colleges of the State for the purpose of accrediting only upon request of the colleges concerned. It uses as its standards, "in spirit," the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Rollins College, Winter Park, is the only institution in Florida except the State university and the Florida State College for Women, at Tallahassee, accredited by the association. Students from John B. Stetson University, Deland; Southern College, Lakeland; and Palmer College, DeFuniak Springs, are admitted provisionally to the university. Advanced standing is allowed for work completed with high average if the student's work is satisfactory, in so far as the courses taken at the institutions apply toward the curricula of the University of Florida and the State college.

Other colleges in the State which have been inspected by the University of Florida and whose work has been recognized as standard for a limited time, subject to further inspection year by year, are St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg (1928-29), and Bob Jones College, Lynn Haven (1928-29). Miami University, Coral Gables, has been accredited indefinitely, but is required to submit reports annually as a check on its work.

Department of Public Instruction

The State Department of Public Instruction of Florida does not attempt to standardize collegiate institutions. Institutions approved for purposes of teacher certification are those accredited by the recognized national and regional accrediting agencies. (See Section I of bulletin.)

Institutions in the State of Florida are recognized for certification purposes if they have been granted affiliation with the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women. The certificate privilege is granted by the department only for the year in which affiliation with the two State higher institutions is granted.

Georgia

University of Georgia

The University of Georgia has established no standards for accrediting colleges and universities, but it has grouped the higher educational institutions of the State into classes, granting credit to students transferring to the university from institutions in the several classes as follows:

CLASS A COLLEGES NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Credits transferred at face value to a maximum of 54-year hours.

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.	Georgia State Teachers College, Athens.
Emory University, Emory University.	Mercer University, Macon.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.	Shorter College, Rome.
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.	

CLASS B COLLEGES

Courses accepted to maximum of 36-year hours. Graduates from these colleges are sometimes admitted to the graduate school by special action.

Bessie Tift College, Forsyth.	North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.
Brenau College, Gainesville.	Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe University.
Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta.	Piedmont College, Demorest.
La Grange College, La Grange.	*

CLASS C COLLEGES

Thirty-six-year hours limited to upper one-half of class.

Georgia Normal School, Statesboro.	South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tifton.
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JUNIOR COLLEGES

GROUP A

Junior colleges members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, credit on freshman and sophomore courses paralleling university courses to a maximum extent of 36-year hours.

Junior College of Augusta, Augusta.	Andrew College, Cuthbert.
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GROUP B

Junior colleges not yet classified for membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, but whose work has been inspected and approved by the university. Credit on transcript for students in upper one-half of class group. Science laboratory notebook required.

Berry Junior College, Mount Berry.	Young Harris College, Young Harris.
Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens.	

GROUP C

Junior colleges whose work has been inspected and partially approved, credit on transcript for first year college courses paralleling university courses where the student's general record places him in the upper one-third of his class and the record in each course transferred is above the minimum passing grade. From these institutions certain second-year courses are in some cases transferred after being validated by advanced work. No science courses are accepted unless a satisfactory, individual, laboratory notebook is submitted.

Bowdon State Normal and Industrial College, Bowdon.	Reinhardt Junior College, Waleska.
Brewton-Parker Institute, Mount Vernon.	South Georgia Junior College, Douglas.
Norman Institute, Norman Park.	State Agricultural and Normal College, Americus.

GROUP D

Junior colleges not yet inspected by the university but which desire to be inspected and classified. Under the action of the Georgia Association of Colleges these institutions will have to graduate a class of six before any courses can be transferred on transcript. Until properly inspected and classified, credit for advanced courses can only be transferred after a final examination set by the university has been passed.

Burke County Junior College, Waynesboro.	Middle Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Cochran.
Gordon Junior College, Barnesville.	

Locust Grove Junior College, Locust Grove.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Georgia has established no standards for accrediting the higher educational institutions of the State and has prepared no list of approved institutions.

Idaho

University of Idaho

The University of Idaho has adopted no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions and has prepared no list of approved institutions.

Department of Education

The State Department of Education of Idaho does not approve higher educational institutions according to a definite set of standards, but it accredits the work of the following institutions (October, 1929):

COLLEGES

College of Idaho, Caldwell.	Ricks College, Rexburg.
Gooding College, Gooding.	University of Idaho, Moscow.
Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa.	

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Southern Branch of the University of Idaho, Pocatello.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Albion State Normal School, Albion.	Ricks College, Rexburg.
Lewiston State Normal School, Lewiston.	

Illinois

University of Illinois

Criteria of a standard college adopted by the University of Illinois:

1. An enrollment of not fewer than 100 students of college grade, with an average for a series of years of at least 25 per cent registered in the junior and senior classes.

2. A graduation requirement of four years (120 semester-hours) of collegiate work. The program of studies should have a proper relation to the resources of the institution; there should be advanced work in several fields and a reasonable margin for free electives.

3. A normal entrance requirement of 15 units and a minimum requirement of 14 units (by the minimum requirement is meant the smallest number of units with which a student may be permitted to begin college work, i. e., the nominal requirement minus the number of units of conditions allowed), with the provision that all entrance conditions must be removed before a student may be permitted to begin a second year of work in the same institution.

NOTE.—It is suggested that in doubtful cases the usual plan of admission by certificate be supplemented by an inquiry addressed to the high-school principal as to whether he can personally recommend the student in question as one capable of profiting by college work, or by requiring entrance examinations in English, and possibly in one or two other subjects to be elected by the student, or by both methods. Cases in which such additional evidence might be sought would include those students from unaccredited high schools, students with low grades in their high-school records, and students with more than three units in vocational subjects.

4. Not less than eight distinct departments in liberal arts and sciences, with at least one professor giving full time to college work in each department; preparatory courses, if any, being separate in faculty, students, and discipline.

5. A minimum educational attainment of all college teachers of academic subjects equivalent to graduation from a college of high grade. For faculty members of professorial rank, graduate work equal to that required for the master's degree at the University of Illinois. Further graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are recommended, especially for heads of departments.

6. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is a serious factor in determining the standing of any institution. Heads of departments should receive salaries of \$2,500 or more.

7. A maximum teaching load for any college teacher of 16 semester hours per week with an enrollment in recitation or laboratory sections not exceeding 30 students. It is suggested that a 2-hour laboratory period with more than 12 students enrolled be counted as one and one-half hours in figuring the teaching load of science teachers.

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in this criterion should be reduced in case of programs involving a wide range of subjects of several sections approximating the maximum number of students.

8. Buildings and equipment of the value of at least \$250,000 for an institution having an enrollment of not more than 200 full-time college students in liberal arts and sciences, with an appropriate additional investment in buildings and equipment in the case of an institution having an enrollment above 200 full-time college students.

NOTE.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets,

water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

9. A net annual guaranteed income for educational purposes, ordinarily from endowment, and apart from tuition, fees, board, room rent, etc., of at least \$25,000 for an institution having an enrollment of not more than 200 full-time college students; with an appropriate additional income in the case of an institution with an enrollment of more than 200 full-time college students.

10. A library of not less than 10,000 bound volumes, in addition to public documents, with a trained librarian in charge. The institution should have a library fund, to be spent exclusively for books, periodicals, and binding, amounting to not less than \$5 per annum for each full-time college student in liberal arts and sciences.

11. Laboratory equipment of a value of not less than \$6,000 in physics (\$8,000 if work is offered in advance of a one-year course), \$5,000 in chemistry, and \$5,000 in biology. The institution should provide a fund to be expended annually for laboratory equipment, exclusive of supplies, amounting to not less than \$5 for each full-time college student in laboratory subjects. This fund should be in addition to income received from student laboratory fees.

12. In addition to the foregoing specific requirements the general standards of the administration and faculty shall be considered.

CLASS A COLLEGES, 1929-30

Augustana College, Rock Island.	Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.	Lombard College, Galesburg.
Carthage College, Carthage.	Loyola University, Chicago.
DePaul University, Chicago (for residence work in arts and sciences).	Monmouth College, Monmouth.
Eureka College, Eureka.	North Central College, Naperville.
Illinois College, Jacksonville.	Northwestern University, Evanston.
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.	Rockford College, Rockford.
Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.	Rosary College, River Forest.
James Millikin University, Decatur.	St. Procopius College, Lisle.
Knox College, Galesburg.	University of Chicago, Chicago.
	Wheaton College, Wheaton (to June, 1931).

CLASS B COLLEGES

Institutions which approximate the standard set for Class A but fall short of it in certain particulars.

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago (Class A for the work of the first two years).	Lewis Institute, Chicago (Class A for the first two years; graduates admitted to graduate school on basis of scholarship).
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst.	McKendree College, Lebanon.
Greenville College, Greenville (only graduates recommended by the dean as having maintained superior scholarship; Class C for other graduates).	Mount Morris College, Mount Morris.
	St. Francis Xavier College for Women, Chicago.
	Shurtleff College, Alton.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Institutions accredited for two years of work above that of a 4-year secondary school.

STANDARDS

1. *Entrance requirements.*—No student should be admitted to junior college work unless he complies, at the time of his admission, with the admission requirements of the University of Illinois.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—An acceptable junior college should require for graduation not less than 60 semester hours of college work.

Students should not ordinarily be permitted to carry for credit work amounting to more than 16 semester hours, exclusive of physical training and military science.

For the general liberal-arts curriculum approximately one-half of the work should be prescribed. The prescriptions should include not less than six hours each in college rhetoric, history, and foreign language, and a total of not less than 16 hours from the three groups of mathematics, physical science, and biological science, provided that not fewer than four hours should be offered from each of these three groups.

3. *Enrollment.*—To be considered for accrediting, a junior college should have an enrollment of not fewer than 50 students of college grade.

4. *Number of departments.*—There should be not fewer than six distinct departments in which work of junior-college grade is given.

5. *Preparation of faculty.*—The teachers in charge of the junior-college work in departments other than manual arts should have a bachelor's degree and should have had in addition at least a year of graduate study in the subject of their department in a university of recognized standing.

No new teachers of academic subjects shall be employed who do not hold the master's or doctor's degree from an institution of the standing of those recognized by the North Central Association. (See p. 21.)

6. *Teaching schedules.*—The teaching schedule of any instructor doing junior-college work should be limited to a maximum of 20 recitation periods (single periods) per week.

7. *Size of classes.*—Enrollment in recitation and laboratory sections should be limited to 30.

8. *Library.*—A junior-college library should contain not fewer than 5,000 bound volumes, exclusive of periodicals and public documents. At least \$600 a year should be expended for books (not including expenditures for magazines and binding).

9. *Laboratory equipment.*—For acceptable work in the sciences there must be laboratory equipment of a value of not less than \$3,000 in physics, \$2,500 in chemistry, and \$2,500 in biology.

10. *Physical plant.*—The segregation of the junior-college students is desirable. Separate quarters should be set aside on a distinct floor or in a distinct wing or in a separate building, in which should be housed the study rooms for junior-college students, a separate junior-college library, and separate junior-college laboratories.

11. *Financial support.*—There should be an income of not less than \$10,000 per annum available exclusively for the current support of the junior-college work, as distinct from secondary-school work.

12. *Administrative organization.*—There should be a separate administrative organization of the junior-college work, with a dean in charge.

Aurora College, Aurora.

Blackburn College, Carlinville.

Central Y. M. C. A. Junior College, Chicago.

Crane Junior College, Chicago.

Ferry Hall, Lake Forest.

Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.

Joliet Junior College, Joliet.

J. Sterling Morton Junior College, Cicero.

La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Junior College, La Salle.

Lincoln College, Lincoln.

Monticello Seminary, Gedfrey.

National Kindergarten and Elementary College, Evanston.

North Park Junior College, Chicago.

St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.

Thornton Junior College, Harvey.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTRUCTIONS

Graduates of the following institutions who present 20 semester hours of content courses in one major academic subject in addition to education and not less than one year of college work in Greek, Latin, French, or German, are admitted to full graduate standing:

Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal.

Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb
(credit up to 60 semester hours allowed for the work of the first two years).

Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.

Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Department of Public Instruction

The law provides that the superintendent of public instruction and the State examining board for teachers' certificates shall inspect institutions of higher learning and shall determine whether they are worthy of recognition for the purpose of training teachers. (*Letter of A. L. Whittenberg, secretary Illinois State Examining Board for Teachers' Certificates, November 4, 1929.*)

Inspection has been made of the following institutions and recognition granted as indicated:

RECOGNIZED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1929-30

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.
Augustana College, Rock Island.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.
Carthage College, Carthage.
DePaul University, Chicago.
Eureka College, Eureka.
Illinois College, Jacksonville.
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
James Millikin University, Decatur.
Knox College, Galesburg.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.

Lombard College, Galesburg.
Loyola University, Chicago.
Monmouth College, Monmouth.
North Central College, Naperville.
Northwestern University, Evanston.
Rockford College, Rockford.
Rosary College, River Forest.
St. Francis Xavier College for Women, Chicago.
St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.
University of Chicago, Chicago.
University of Illinois, Urbana.
Wheaton College, Wheaton.

COLLEGES RECOGNIZED FOR ONE YEAR

Greenville College, Greenville.
McKendree College, Lebanon.
Shurtleff College, Alton.

Lewis Institute, Chicago.
Mount Morris College, Mount Morris.

PARTIALLY RECOGNIZED COLLEGES

Aurora College, Aurora.
Blackburn College, Carlinville.

Lincoln College, Lincoln.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Assisi Junior College, Joliet.
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest.
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst.
Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.
J. Sterling Morton Junior College, Cicero.

Joliet Junior College, Joliet.
La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Junior College, La Salle.
Mallinckrodt College, Wilmette.
Monticello Seminary, Godfrey.
North Park Junior College, Chicago.

RECOGNIZED TEACHERS COLLEGES

Chicago Normal School, Chicago.
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal.
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.

Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.
Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Indiana

Indiana University

Indiana University accepts the classification of standard colleges in Indiana as made by the State board of education. The State board classifies the following higher institutions as standard (for 1929-30):

Butler University, Indianapolis.
DePauw University, Greencastle.
Earlham College, Earlham.
Evansville College, Evansville.
Franklin College, Franklin.
Hanover College, Hanover.
Indiana Central College, Indianapolis.
Indiana University, Bloomington.
Manchester College, North Manchester.

Notre Dame University, Notre Dame.
Oakland City College, Oakland City.
Purdue University, La Fayette.
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.
Taylor University, Upland.
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

The following colleges are not "accredited," but regular academic work offered is accepted "provisionally" subject to the record which the student may make after entering Indiana University:

Goshen College, Goshen.
Huntington College, Huntington.
Marion College, Marion.

Vincennes University, Vincennes.
Central Normal College, Danville.

The work of the State teachers colleges is accepted by the State university in so far as courses completed correspond to work offered by the university.

Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute. | Ball State Teachers College, Muncie.

Department of Public Instruction

STANDARDS FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

A standard college is a college with a 4-year curriculum showing a tendency to differentiate its work in such a way that the first two years are a continuation of and a supplement to the work of secondary instruction as given in the high school, while the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special professional or university instruction. It must have been officially declared a standard college by the chief accrediting body of the State in which it is located.

To be ranked as a standard college of liberal arts in Indiana, an institution must have at least eight head professors giving their full time to instruction therein; it must require for admission not less than four years of academic or high-school preparation or the equivalent; and it must maintain a curriculum of four full years of at least 36 weeks each of approved grade in liberal arts and sciences.

The following constitutes the standards for accrediting colleges and universities in Indiana.

1. There shall be eight or more full-time head professors devoting their time exclusively to college courses; all college teachers shall be graduates of standard higher institutions, and head professors shall have pursued graduate work for at least one year, a majority of them having training equivalent to that required for the degree of doctor of philosophy; and their teaching shall be of good quality.

2. No college teacher may be required to teach more than 20 hours per week, and not more than 16 hours are preferable.
3. The college shall possess a productive endowment beyond all indebtedness of not less than \$500,000, or in lieu thereof a fixed annual income, exclusive of all students' fees, of not less than \$25,000; contributed services (calculated at current salary rates) of members of religious organizations being accepted in lieu of endowment.
4. The college shall require for admission graduation from a commissioned high school or other secondary school of equal rank.
5. The college shall require for graduation four years of work beyond admission requirements and in all cases one year of residence work done therein.
6. The college shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to do the work adequately of each of the courses offered; the library shall contain at least 8,000 volumes exclusive of public documents, including recent as well as earlier standard works in each of the departments of instruction; the library and laboratory shall be added to each year; the library shall be in charge of a trained librarian.
7. The college shall keep and certify promptly on request all records of students, and shall employ a competent registrar for this work. It shall make an annual statistical report to the state superintendent of public instruction.
8. The college shall restrict the enrollment in classes to a maximum of 45, and preferably 30.
9. There shall be a well-organized department of education (along with other departments) and facilities for observation and student teaching.
10. A teacher-training institution enrolling during any term or semester more than 50 students in courses in supervised teaching shall provide a full-time director or supervisor to direct the work of such students and their critic teachers. With an enrollment of 25 to 50 students the director shall not teach more than 8 hours per week and shall devote his remaining time to supervision. With an enrollment of fewer than 25 student teachers the director shall not teach more than 12 hours per week and shall devote his remaining time to supervision.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACCREDITED NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Butler University, Indianapolis.
 DePauw University, Greencastle.
 Earlham College, Earlham.
 Evansville College, Evansville.
 Franklin College, Franklin.
 Hanover College, Hanover.
 Indiana Central College, Indianapolis.
 Indiana University, Bloomington.

Manchester College, North Manchester.
 Oakland City College, Oakland City.
 Purdue University, Lafayette.
 St. Mary's College and Academy, Notre Dame.
 St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
 Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

A standard junior college must maintain the first two years of the course in liberal arts and sciences and must meet three-fifths of the requirements for standard colleges in respect to the number of teachers, size of library, and amount of endowment or supporting income.

The Department of Public Instruction of Indiana has not prepared a list of standard junior colleges.

STANDARDS FOR NORMAL SCHOOLS

A recognized normal school is a school with 2-year, 3-year, and 4-year curricula designed primarily for the training of teachers for the public schools and expressly accredited as such by the principal accrediting agency of the State in which the school is located. Such curricula should be based upon a general education

equivalent to that represented by graduation from a standard 4-year commissioned high school and should afford such general and professional education as will best prepare students for specific teaching in the public schools.

A special school is essentially a normal school offering curricula designed to prepare teachers in particular fields or branches, such as music, art, physical education, and the like.

To be ranked as a standard normal school, an institution must have at least seven head professors giving their full time to instruction therein; it must require for admission not less than four years of standard commissioned high-school work, or the equivalent; and it must maintain a curriculum of 4 years of at least 36 weeks each of collegiate grade, together with the lesser curricula comprehended therein. It must also be officially declared a standard normal school by the principal accrediting agency of its State.

The following constitute the standards for accrediting normal schools:

1. There shall be at least seven full-time teachers devoting their time exclusively to the normal courses; all shall be graduates of standard higher institutions, and heads of departments shall have pursued graduate work for at least one year; all must have had successful teaching experience in public-school work; and their teaching must be satisfactory.

2. No normal school teacher shall be required to teach more than 20 periods per week and none should teach more than 16 periods per week.

3. There shall be a net annual income from all sources for the support of the institution, of not less than \$15,000.

4. The normal school shall require for admission graduation from a standard commissioned high school, or the equivalent, provided, that graduates of certified and 4-year accredited high schools and teachers in service prior to 1908 may be admitted conditionally as provided by the State board of education.

5. The normal school shall require for graduation and the diploma 4 years of work beyond admission requirements and 1 year of residence work done therein, but it may grant certificates of training on lesser curricula.

6. The normal school shall be provided with laboratory and library facilities to do the work adequately of each of the courses offered; the library shall contain at least 3,500 volumes exclusive of public documents, including standard books on educational subjects and educational reports; the library and laboratory shall be added to every year; and the library shall be in charge of a trained librarian.

7. The normal school shall keep and certify promptly on request all records of students, and it shall employ a competent registrar for this work. It shall make an annual statistical report to the State superintendent of public instruction.

8. The normal school shall restrict the enrollment in classes to a maximum of 45, and preferably 30.

9. There shall be adequate facilities for observation of model teaching and for supervised teaching on all grades of public-school work for which curricula are offered.

10. A teacher-training institution enrolling during any term or semester more than 50 students in courses in supervised teaching shall provide a full-time director or supervisor to direct the work of such students and their critic teachers. With an enrollment of 25 to 50 students the director shall not teach more than eight hours per week and shall devote his remaining time to supervision. With an enrollment of fewer than 25 student teachers the director shall not teach more than 12 hours per week and shall devote his remaining time to supervision.

The special school is expected to meet all of the foregoing standards, except as to the number of teachers and the amount of supporting income. These items will be determined in every case by the nature and scope of the work done by the school.

ACCREDITED NORMAL SCHOOLS

Central Normal College, Danville.
 Ball State Teachers College, Muncie.
 Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.

Teachers College of Indianapolis, Indianapolis.
 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.

COLLEGES MAINTAINING ACCREDITED NORMAL DEPARTMENTS

Goshen College, Goshen.
 Huntington College, Huntington.
 Marion College, Marion.
 St. Benedict Normal School, Ferdinand.
 St. Francis Normal School, Oldenburg.

St. Francis Normal School, Lafayette.
 St. Joseph's Normal School, Tipton.
 Taylor University, Upland.
 Vincennes University, Vincennes.

Iowa

The State accrediting agency for the higher educational institutions of Iowa is the intercollegiate standing committee, organized under the authority of the State board of education, which has control of the three State higher institutions—the State University of Iowa, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Iowa State Teachers College. The registrar and a member of the teaching staff of each institution, nominated by the president and confirmed by the State board of education, compose the membership of the committee. Following are the standards which the committee employs in accrediting 4-year colleges:

Standards for Colleges

I. Faculty and teaching schedule.—1. The minimum scholastic preparation for teachers of academic subjects should be the completion of a standard four-year collegiate curriculum and graduate work equivalent to that required for a master's degree in a standard graduate school. A more extended preparation than that indicated by a master's degree is desirable.

2. Teachers of other than academic subjects should possess a bachelor's degree earned in a four-year standard institution with additional training and marked efficiency in the subjects taught.

3. The above standards are not to be retroactive, but present teachers who do not meet these standards should show marked efficiency.

4. The amount of work carried by each teacher will, of course, vary in the different departments. The amount of preparation required, the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students in each class, must be taken into account. No teacher should have an excessive schedule of work. The usual teaching schedule should not exceed 12 to 18 hours per week. The number of students in any recitation or "quiz" section should not exceed 30. Laboratory sections should not usually exceed 15 students to each laboratory instructor or assistant.

II. Admission and student schedules.—1. Not less than 15 units of standard secondary credit shall be required for unconditional entrance. Students with 14 units of secondary credit may have conditional entrance but should be scheduled at once, as a part of the regular schedule but not in addition thereto, for subjects used to remove the entrance conditions.

2. The regular schedule for a semester's work shall not exceed one-eighth of the credit required for graduation from a four-year collegiate curriculum. One extra hour per week may be permitted for adjustment of schedule.

3. Excess schedules should not be permitted during the freshman year, and after that such schedules should be permitted only for superior scholarship ability. Twenty hours per week should be the maximum for the very strongest students.

III. *Transfer of credits.*—1. In accepting credits from other institutions each semester's work on a regular schedule should be credited with not more than one semester's work on a regular schedule at the institution accepting the credits. Credit may be allowed in excess of a regular schedule only when a schedule heavier than normal has been permitted because of superior scholarship.

2. No more than 10 semester hours of credit should be allowed for credits earned by correspondence, by projected registration, or by study for examinations for college credit in any one calendar year.

3. Only 10 (or 5) weeks' credit should be allowed for a 10 (or 5) weeks' session, whether the classes meet five or six times per week.

4. The original credentials for entrance or advanced classification should be kept by the institution accepting these credits.

IV. *Buildings, laboratory equipment, and library.*—1. The location and construction of buildings, the heating, lighting, and ventilation of rooms; the nature of laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, and apparatus; and the methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

2. Ample library and laboratory equipment shall be provided for all courses offered or announced.

COLLEGES ACCREDITED AND APPROVED 1929-30

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.	John Fletcher College, University Park. ¹
Central College, Pella.	Luther College, Decorah.
Clarke College, Dubuque. ²	Mason City Junior College, Mason City.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids.	Morningside College, Sioux City.
Columbia College, Dubuque.	Parsons College, Fairfield.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon.	Penn College, Oskaloosa.
Des Moines University, Des Moines.	St. Ambrose College, Davenport.
Drake University, Des Moines.	Simpson College, Indianola.
Grinnell College, Grinnell.	Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.	Western Union College, Le Mars.

THREE-YEAR COLLEGES

GraceLand College, Lamoni.	Wartburg College, Clinton.
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STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

I. *Introduction.*—An institution offering only two years of college work should be designated as a junior college.

The location of a junior college should be such as to warrant expectation of an adequate enrollment and a proper development of the institution.

II. *Admission Requirements.*—Not less than 15 units of standard secondary credit shall be required for unconditional admission to a junior college. The minimum number of credits for conditional admission shall be 14. Entrance conditions should be removed during the first year and an entering student should be required to register at once for work necessary to satisfy entrance requirements. The student's registration, including work necessary to meet entrance requirements, should not be in excess of what is permitted by the regulations pertaining to the student load.

III. *Work offered.*—A junior college doing two years of college work should provide college courses in at least five fields, English, foreign language, mathematics, natural and physical science, and social science, the number and character of these courses being such as to provide proper preparation for subsequent college work.

¹ Formerly Mount St. Joseph College.

² Formerly Central Holiness University.

IV. Faculty.—Instructors in a junior college should have a bachelor's degree from a standard institution and should have completed in addition at least one year of standard graduate work. All new instructors must have a master's degree from a recognized graduate school. Instructors not having a master's degree should spend at least six weeks of each summer vacation in graduate work.

The work of each instructor should be confined to the fields of his graduate major and minor, preferably to the field of his graduate major.

The teaching schedule should not exceed 15 or 18 periods of junior college work per week, or 20 periods of high-school and junior college work combined.

V. Enrollment.—A junior college in its earlier years should have a minimum of 25 students in the first year and 50 students in the two years, the ideal minimum of the fully developed junior college being from 150 to 200 students.

VI. Standards of work.—The work of any course in a junior college should be equivalent in quantity and quality to the work of a similar course in a standard college.

The regular credit work of a student shall be 15 hours per week, one additional hour being permitted for adjustment of registration. Except in the last semester before graduation, extra work should be permitted only in case of superior scholarship and in no case should a student be permitted to register for more than 20 credit hours per week.

The length of the recitation period and the number of laboratory hours counted as one class hour should be in harmony with the practice of standard colleges.

VII. Library and other equipment.—The library should be properly catalogued and should be under the charge of a competent librarian. The library and laboratory facilities should be adequate for the courses offered.

A properly equipped study room should be provided for the exclusive use of junior college students.

VIII. Miscellaneous.—The location and buildings of a junior college should be such as to insure hygienic conditions.

The system of records should show clearly the secondary and college credit of each student. Original credentials brought from another institution should be retained by the junior college.

The school year shall not be shorter than the school year of standard colleges.

A minimum of 60 semester hours shall be required for graduation from a junior college.

The diploma granted for completion of a junior college curriculum shall not be called a degree.

JUNIOR COLLEGES ACCREDITED AND APPROVED 1929-30

Albia Junior College, Albia.
 Bloomfield Junior College, Bloomfield.
 Boone Junior College, Boone.
 Burlington Junior College, Burlington.
 Cedar Valley Junior College, Osage.
 Chariton Junior College, Chariton.
 Clarinda Junior College, Clarinda.
 Cresco Junior College, Cresco.
 Creston Junior College, Creston.
 Eagle Grove Junior College, Eagle Grove.
 Earlham Junior College, Earlham.
 Estherville Junior College, Estherville.
 Fort Dodge Junior College, Fort Dodge.
 Grundy Junior College, Grundy Center.
 Independence Junior College, Independence (approved for one year's work only).

Lenox Junior College, Hopkinton.
 Maquoketa Junior College, Maquoketa.
 Marshalltown Junior College, Marshalltown.
 Mason City Junior College, Mason City.
 Mount Carmel Junior College, Dubuque.
 Northwestern Junior College, Orange City.
 Osceola Junior College, Osceola.
 St. Joseph Junior College, Ottumwa.
 Sheldon Junior College, Sheldon.
 Tipton Junior College, Tipton.
 Trinity Junior College, Sioux City.
 Waldorf Junior College, Forest City.
 Wartburg Normal Junior College, Waverly.
 Washington Junior College, Washington.
 Waukon Junior College, Waukon.
 Webster City Junior College, Webster City.

ONE-YEAR COLLEGE COURSE

Britt Junior College, Britt.
 Clarion Junior College, Clarion.
 Elkader Junior College, Elkader.
 Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls.

Manchester Junior College, Manchester.
 Mount St. Clair Junior College, Clinton.
 Muscatine Junior College, Muscatine.
 Red Oak Junior College, Red Oak.

Department of Public Instruction

Standards for teacher-training schools and courses accredited for State teachers' certificates.

STANDARDS FOR COLLEGES

1. *Faculty—number.*—The college must maintain at least eight separate departments or chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education or at most to philosophy, including psychology and education.

2. *Faculty—training.*—The faculty shall consist of persons who have taken a master's degree, or a positive equivalent, in course in a recognized graduate school. Graduate work in residence of at least two years will be equivalent. The main work of each student should be in the field of his major and minor.

3. *Faculty—class hours.*—The number of class hours for members of the faculty shall not exceed 15 to 18 a week.

4. *The student load.*—The regular credit work of a student shall be 15 hours per week, one additional hour being permitted for adjustment of registration. Except in the last semester before graduation, extra work should be permitted only in case of superior scholarship, and in no case should a student be allowed to register for more than 20 credit hours per week.

5. *Library.*—The college shall have a library consisting of at least 8,000 volumes selected with reference to college subjects exclusive of public documents with definite provision for the annual purchase of new material, which, it is urged, should be a minimum of \$800, or \$5 per student.

6. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for doing work in scientific ways in all the courses announced in the catalogue.

7. *Admission.*—The requirement for admission shall be the completion of a 4-year high-school course according to the standards adopted by the department of public instruction for an approved high school.

8. *Graduation.*—The college shall require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors or courses) with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

COLLEGES ACCREDITED 1929-30

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.
 Central College, Pella.
 Clarke College, Dubuque.⁴
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
 Columbia College, Dubuque.
 Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
 Drake University, Des Moines.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell.
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
 Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
 John Fletcher College, University Park.⁴
 Luther College, Decorah.
 Morningside College, Sioux City.
 Persons College, Fairfield.
 Penn College, Oskaloosa.
 Simpson College, Indianola.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
 University of Dubuque, Dubuque.
 Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
 Western Union College, Le Mars.

⁴ Formerly Mount St. Joseph College.

⁴ Formerly Central Holiness University.

JUNIOR COLLEGE TEACHER-TRAINING STANDARDS

Admission.—The requirement for admission shall be the completion of a 4-year high-school course according to the standards adopted by the department of public instruction for an approved high school.

Course.—The course shall be two full years in length.

Two standards of junior college teacher-training courses shall be recognized.

I. Junior college curricula of the Iowa State Teachers College.

Curricula in other colleges approved by the board of educational examiners offering equivalent teacher training because of faculty members with specialized preparation, library, equipment, and student body.

Graduates of courses recognized under Standard I shall be given the second-grade certificate.

II. A college accredited under the 4-year standard, a public junior college accredited under the department of public instruction, or a private junior college accredited by the intercollegiate standing committee may offer a junior college teacher-training course accredited for State teachers' certificates under the standards set out below:

1. *Number of students.*—An accredited junior college with 50 or more students regularly enrolled in the institution, at least 15 of which are enrolled in the second year, may be authorized to offer a 2-year teacher-training course accredited for State teachers' certificates when it meets the conditions of this standard.

2. *Specific training.*—A junior college, to be given certificate recognition, must be so organized as to prepare students for teaching primary (first, second, and third) grades, or elementary (fourth, fifth, and sixth) grades, or both. The school should decide what type or types of training it wishes to offer and organize its courses accordingly.

3. *Supervisor.*—There must be a supervisor in charge who has specialized in each type of training offered and has demonstrated superior skill in teaching. The training of the supervisor must be represented by a master's degree in education from a standard university or a bachelor's degree from an approved college with not less than two years of graduate training and specialization in the type of work to be supervised.

4. *Library.*—In addition to the library of the college or the junior college, there must be an adequate supply of modern professional books and periodicals, especially those dealing with elementary education. There must be provision for an annual purchase of new materials.

5. *Curricula of study.*—Two types of teacher-training curricula may be accredited—

Primary grades (first, second, and third).

Elementary grades (fourth, fifth, and sixth).

Each curriculum must include courses in psychology, education, observation, and supervised teaching, music, physical education, and drawing. The training should make the student familiar with the material belonging to the grades she is preparing to teach and the methods of presenting it.

Graduates of courses accredited under Standard II shall be granted the third grade certificate, valid for general teaching, but the certificate shall show the type of work the holder is prepared to do. The holder shall become eligible to the second-grade certificate upon filing proofs of two years' successful teaching after graduation.

COLLEGES HAVING 2-YEAR NORMAL COURSES ACCREDITED FOR STATE
TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES 1929-30

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.
Central College, Pella.
Clarke College, Dubuque.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
Drake University, Des Moines.
Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
Morningside College, Sioux City.
Parsons College, Fairfield.
Simpson College, Indianola.
University of Dubuque, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

OTHER ACCREDITED 2-YEAR NORMAL COURSES

Graceland College, Lamoni.
Lenox College, Hopkinton.
St. Joseph Junior College, Ottumwa.

Waldorf Junior College, Forest City.
Wartburg Normal College, Waverly.

Kansas

University of Kansas

STANDARDS OF ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

I. *Definition*.—A standard college, university, or technological institution—designated as "college" in this statement of standards—is an institution:

(a) which is legally authorized to give nonprofessional bachelor's degree; (b) which provides for four years of college work based upon the completion of a standard secondary school curriculum; (c) which organizes its curricula in such a way that the early years are a continuation of, and a supplement to, the work of the secondary school and at least the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or graduate instruction.

II. *Admission*.—The college shall require graduation from an accredited high school in conformity with the Kansas law or 15 acceptable and properly distributed units from an accredited high school, or their equivalent.

III. *Graduation*.—The college shall require for graduation a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours or their equivalent, excluding credits in required physical education. At least 24 of the last 30 semester hours' credit required for graduation must be secured in residence in the institution granting the degree: Provided, that no school shall confer a degree on a student who has not secured a minimum of 30 semester hours resident credit in the institution granting the degree. Not more than one-fourth of the semester hours' credit required for graduation shall be from correspondence and extension study. There shall be a scholarship requirement to insure that the work offered for the degree shall average distinctly above the minimum passing grade.

IV. *Faculty—size*.—The college of 200 students or fewer with a single curriculum shall maintain at least eight distinct departments, each having at least one person of professorial rank, giving full time to the college work of his department. With the growth of the college in number of students and departments of instruction, there must be proportional increase in the number of properly trained instructors, either to assume headship of the department or to assist in the work of the departments.

V. *Faculty—qualifications*.—The minimum scholastic requirement for all teachers shall be graduation from a standard college. The minimum training for teachers of professorial rank shall include at least one year of study in a recognized graduate school (usually involving the acquisition of a master's degree) in the field in which they are teaching. Heads of departments should have completed at least two years of graduate work and it is highly desirable that they

* Formerly Mount St. Joseph College.

should possess the degree of doctor of philosophy, or that they shall have had corresponding professional or technological training. In no case should a freshman-sophomore course be taught by an instructor who has not had at least 10 semester hours of work in advance of the course in question and no junior-senior course by an instructor who has not had graduate work in that particular field.

VI. Faculty—service.—The number of hours of classroom work for each instructor will vary in different departments, but should not exceed 16 hours per week. To determine this the amount of preparation required for the class together with the number of students must be carefully considered. Special consideration, in the way of assistants, should be given to courses involving laboratory work with the needed oversight and preparation therefor and in courses requiring a large number of written reports and theme assignments.

VII. Size of classes.—With the exception of lecture courses, classes should not consist of more than 30 students.

VIII. Junior-Senior and major requirements.—The college shall be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees. This will ordinarily require the completion of at least 40 hours of work of junior-senior grade (i. e. in courses not open to freshmen and sophomores) and a major of at least 20 hours in a chosen department. At least 10 of the hours in the major department should be of junior-senior grade.

IX. General standards.—The character of the curriculum, the quality of the instruction, the qualifications of the instructional staff and the general tone of the institution shall constitute important factors in the accrediting of any institution.

X. Number of students.—No institution shall be admitted to the accredited list or be continued more than one year on such list, unless it has a regular college enrollment of at least 100 students (not counting special students or students in courses not leading to an A. B. degree or its equivalent). The college should also have an adequate proportion of its student body continuing into the third and fourth years.

XI. Library and laboratories.—(a) The college shall have a live well-distributed library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, in charge of a trained librarian, with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books and current periodicals (a suggested basis for such appropriations is \$5 for each student registered); (b) adequate laboratory facilities shall be provided. No course should be offered for which proper equipment in the way of apparatus and material needed is not provided.

XII. Financial.—The college of 200 students or fewer must have an annual income of at least \$50,000 not more than half of which may come from student fees. The remainder must come from productive endowment or from other dependable sources of income. Any increase in number of students must be accompanied by a reasonable increase in income under the above conditions.

XIII. Secondary school.—The four-year college should not maintain a secondary school as a part of its college organization with teachers of the secondary school serving in both college and secondary school.

XIV. Advanced standing.—Not more than 60 semester hours of advanced standing shall be given for work done in a junior college and no advanced standing in the college shall be given for work done in a high school.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Credit as indicated below is given by the university to the colleges in the State (Nov. 1929):

Full credit:

Baker University, Baldwin.
Bethany College, Lindsborg.
College of Emporia, Emporia.
Friends University, Wichita.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
(Full credit for all courses completed which correspond in kind and amount to similar courses at the university. Graduates are admitted to the graduate school of the university.)

Full credit—Continued.

McPherson College, McPherson.
Marymount College, Salina.
Municipal University of Wichita, Wichita.
Ottawa University, Ottawa.
St. Benedict's College, Atchison.
St. Mary's College, St. Marys.
Southwestern University, Winfield.
Sterling College, Sterling.
Washburn College, Topeka.

Partial credit (as indicated):

Bethel College, Newton. (Since 1920, full credit for freshman-sophomore work. All courses for junior-senior credit subject to individual evaluation.)
Kansas City University, Kansas City. (Since 1920, full credit for freshman-sophomore work. All courses for junior-senior credit subject to individual evaluation. Since 1926, credit limited to 60 hours.)
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina. (From 1913-1928, full credit; from 1928 to date, junior-senior courses subject to individual evaluation.)
Tabor College, Hillsboro. (From 1922-1928, full credit for freshman-sophomore work. All courses for junior-senior credit subject to individual evaluation; from 1928 to date, credit limited to 60 hours.)

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED JUNIOR COLLEGES

I. *Definition*.—A junior college is an institution of higher education with a curriculum covering two years of work equivalent in prerequisites, methods, aims, and thoroughness to that done in the first two years of accredited 4-year colleges. Subject to this requirement, a junior college may offer completion courses in such vocations as will meet the needs of the local community.

II. *Building and equipment*.—Either a separate building or suitable rooms in a high-school building should be reserved for the exclusive use of the college classes.

The library shall contain at least 1,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents and encyclopedias, selected with particular reference to the needs of college teachers and students, to furnish adequate library facilities for all courses offered. The library shall have a complete card catalogue and shall be under the supervision of a trained librarian. There shall be provided annually an appropriation of at least \$500 for the purchase of books.

For courses in history, language, and literature, adequate equipment of maps, charts, pictures, and other illustrative material shall be provided.

Laboratories must be provided and suitable apparatus supplied for the scientific courses offered. Laboratories shall be furnished with gas, water, and electricity and there shall be provided for each laboratory annually a suitable appropriation for its upkeep. It is estimated that the initial cost of groups of 10 to 20 students would be approximately \$1,000 for each science.

III. *College organization*.—1. Departments of instruction. For a 2-year curriculum, instruction shall be provided to include the following: (a) English. At least 5 semester hours in rhetoric and composition, and 5 semester hours in English literature. (b) Mathematics. At least 10 semester hours selected from the following: Algebra, solid geometry, trigonometry, and analytical geometry, based upon a 2-year course in high-school mathematics. (c) Social sciences. At least 15 semester hours selected from the following: Modern European history, English history, American history, economics, American government, and sociology. (d) Natural sciences. At least 10 semester hours in science, selected from the following: Agriculture, botany, zoology, chemistry, and physics. Courses should

be offered in at least two sciences, preferably so as to include both biological and physical science.

(3) **Foreign languages.** At least 10 semester hours in each of the two languages selected from the following: Greek, Latin, French, German, and Spanish.

2. **Administration.**—When the junior college is a part of the public-school system, the superintendent of schools shall be recognized as the chief administrative officer.

3. **Faculty.**—The college faculty shall include at least four full-time teachers. The standard preparation for instructors in a junior college shall be the completion of at least one year of advanced study following a bachelor's degree, based on four years' work in a standard accredited college. It is highly desirable for the teacher to have a master's degree, but no college teacher shall teach any subject who shall not have completed at least 10 semester hours of graduate work in that subject or department.

4. **Teaching load.**—Teaching schedules exceeding 15 semester hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be regarded as endangering educational efficiency. No instructor should teach more than 18 semester hours per week nor shall an instructor teach more than four classes per day including both high-school and college classes.

5. **Credits.**—One semester hour of credit may be given for one 50-minute recitation period per week for one semester of at least 18 weeks.

Fifteen semester hours' credit shall be considered the normal program for a junior-college student. No student in the freshman year shall be allowed more than 16 semester hours' credit, not including hygiene lectures and gymnasium, in one semester of 18 weeks, nor shall any student in the sophomore year be allowed more than 18 semester hours' credit, not including hygiene lectures and gymnasium, in one semester of 18 weeks.

6. **Professional courses for State certificates.**—Professional courses may be offered in the second college year for students desiring to meet the requirements for State certificates.

7. **Admission of students.**—The college shall require graduation from an accredited 4-year high school in conformity with the Kansas law, or 15 acceptable and properly distributed units from an accredited 4-year high school, or their equivalent, or 12 acceptable units earned in an accredited senior high school.

8. **Separation of classes.**—There shall be a distinct separation between high-school and junior college classes. No college credit shall be given for extra work done in a 4-year high-school course but high-school students having completed 13 high-school units may take work in the junior college for junior college credit, provided the amount of work taken in both high school and junior college shall not exceed in total the equivalent of 13 college credit hours. No junior college student may take work in high-school courses for college credit.

IV. **Finances.**—The minimum annual operating income for a junior college with fewer than 200 students should be at least \$20,000. If this income is from sources other than general taxation there should be not less than \$10,000 derived from stable sources other than students' fees, such as public support, permanent endowments, or income from permanent and officially authorized educational appropriations of churches and church boards or duly recognized corporations or associations. Such latter income shall be credited to the extent actually received, but to an amount not exceeding the average income from such appropriations for the preceding five years. If the enrollment is increased to more than 200 students such increase must be accompanied by a proportional increase in income under above stated conditions.

JUNIOR COLLEGES, ACCREDITED NOVEMBER 1929

Full credit:

Arkansas City Junior College, Arkansas City.
 Central Academy and College, McPherson.
 Coffeyville Junior College, Coffeyville.
 College of Paola, Paola.
 El Dorado Junior College, El Dorado.
 Fort Scott Junior College, Fort Scott.
 Garden City Junior College, Garden City.
 Hesston College, Hesston.

Full credit—Continued.

Highland College, Highland.
 Hutchinson Junior College, Hutchinson.
 Independence Junior College, Independence.
 Iola Junior College, Iola.
 Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City.
 Mount St. Scholastica College, Atchison.
 St. Mary's College, Leavenworth.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Holders of the degree of B. S. in education from the State teachers colleges are admitted without deficiency to the graduate school of the university as candidates for the degree of M. S. in education, on the following conditions:

1. Graduates of the teachers' colleges shall offer 120 hours of college credit chosen from courses agreed upon by representatives of the teachers colleges and the University of Kansas. Of these credits not more than 80 hours shall be chosen from junior college subjects.
2. Students from the teachers colleges applying for undergraduate advanced standing shall be allowed hour for hour credit for courses agreed upon according to paragraph 1.
3. Not more than a maximum of 30 hours shall be allowed in domestic art, domestic science, or industrial art.

The following are the State teachers colleges:

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
 Kansas State Teachers College, Hays

Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

Department of Education

The State Department of Education of Kansas cooperates with the State university in determining the standards for the colleges of the State and in the maintenance of an accredited list of institutions. The State board accepts college credit from the institutions just listed to apply toward the requirements for certification. It does not grant certificates on the basis of college graduation unless the applicant meets the designated requirements for the type of certificate for which application is made.

Kentucky

University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky has adopted the following standards for accrediting the colleges of the State:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency. The major portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.
2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.
3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in require-

ments for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

4. *Number of college departments.*—A college of arts and science of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments.

5. *Training of faculty.*—The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree or should represent a correspondingly professional or technical training. A college will be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. Honorary degrees are not recognized as a qualification for teachers.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than \$2,500 at present and by 1924-25 not less than \$3,000. The local cost of living and other factors shall be taken into consideration.

7. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

9. *Support.*—The college should have an annual income of not less than \$50,000, and if not tax-supported an endowment of not less than \$500,000. The financial status of the college should be judged, however, in relation to its educational program.

10. *Library.*—The college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

12. *Separation of college and preparatory school.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

13. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. Soldier rehabilitation students should not be considered in the 25 per cent of irregular and special students at present.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture,

apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

16. *Extracurricular activities.*—The proper administration of athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extracurricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college.

17. *Professional and technical departments.*—When the institution has, in addition to the college of arts and science, professional or technical departments, the college of arts and science shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of approved grade, national standards being used when available.

18. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees.

19. *Inspection.*—No college will be recommended for membership until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the committee on accredited relations of the university. Any college accredited by the committee shall be open to inspection at any time.

20. *Filing of blank.*—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the committee on accredited relations. The list shall be approved from year to year by the committee. The blank shall be filed annually. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

CLASSIFICATION AND RATING, OCTOBER 30, 1929

Colleges from which students may apply for advanced standing are grouped in four classes:

CLASS A

This class shall include institutions which meet in full the criterions of a standard college. Graduates of institutions rated in class A are admitted to the graduate school as candidates for the master's degree on the basis of one year's work, subject to the completion of the prerequisites for the several departments; and undergraduates receive hour-for-hour credit in the undergraduate colleges:

Asbury College, Wilmore.

Berea College, Berea.

Centre College, Danville.

Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond.

Georgetown College, Georgetown.

Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.

Nazareth College, Louisville.

State Normal School and Teachers College, Morehead.

Murray State Normal School and Teachers College, Murray.

Transylvania College, Lexington.

University of Kentucky, Lexington.

University of Louisville, Louisville.

Union College, Barbourville.

Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.

CLASS B

This class shall include institutions which approximate the standard set for class A but fall short of it in certain particulars. For example, a college which has but five departments instead of seven, or permits two years instead of one

for the removal of conditions, or has one or two professors in the faculty with no preparation beyond the baccalaureate degree, or is slightly short of the standard set for the library or laboratory equipment, would fall in this class. Graduates of institutions rated in class B are admitted to the graduate school subject to the requirements that they take from 8 to 16 hours' work in addition to the year of graduate study that is normally required for the master's degree; and undergraduates receive substantially hour-for-hour credit in the undergraduate colleges up to a maximum of 30 semester hours a year, except in specific departments as may be noted in the rating of the individual institution.

Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green

CLASS C

This class should include institutions which, while of collegiate character and standing, fall short of the more important particulars of the standards set for class A. Graduates of institutions rated in class C may be admitted as undergraduate students in the University of Kentucky and receive approximately three-fourths credit in the undergraduate colleges, up to the maximum 24 semester hours a year, except in specific departments as may be noted in the rating of the individual institutions.

CLASS D

This class shall include institutions which, while organized as colleges, appear to be in reality little more than secondary schools. Students from institutions of class D are not granted college credit on certificate, except for work in departments that may be specifically designated.

(No institutions have been rated as class C or class D.)

REVISION OF CREDITS OF UNDERGRADUATES

Students who receive transfer of credits in the undergraduate colleges under the foregoing regulations shall have these credits confirmed or revised upward or downward, after one year's work in the University of Kentucky, or, in the case of students granted senior standing, after one semester, in accordance with the following provisions:

1. A student who carries his year's work in the University of Kentucky with a standing of more than one and less than two shall have his credits confirmed without change except that if a failure is received in a subject in which credit has been allowed, the credit in that subject shall be canceled and may be retrieved only by examination.

2. If a student makes a standing of less than one, his credit shall be canceled and may be retrieved only by a special examination, except in subjects which are prerequisite for courses taken in the University of Kentucky and passed with a grade of C or higher.

3. A student from a college of class B, class C, or class D, who completed his year's work with a standing of at least two, shall be entitled to have his credit revised on the basis of the rule for the next higher class in each case; namely, a student from a college of class B who makes such a record should be rerated as if he were from a college of class A; and a student from a college of class C as if he were from one of class B; a student from a college of class D as if he were from one of class C.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Entrance requirements.*—No student shall be admitted to junior college work unless he complies at the time of his admission with the admission requirements of the University of Kentucky. (A graduate of an accredited high school recommended for at least 15 acceptable units is admitted on certificate.)

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The requirements for graduation shall be based upon the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours of work, exclusive of physical education and military science, of corresponding grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. The course of study shall be so arranged as to satisfy the group requirements as usually outlined for the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges. Students shall not ordinarily be permitted to carry for credit work amounting to more than 16 semester hours, exclusive of physical education and military science.

3. *Training of faculty.*—All instructors should have the bachelor's degree. At least 75 per cent of the teaching staff (in departments other than manual arts) should have the master's degree from a recognized graduate school. New teachers employed should have had professional work.

4. *Teaching schedule and teaching experience.*—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours a week per instructor, or classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than 30 students, will be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

5. *Enrollment.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has a registration of 30 or more students in the college department.

6. *Library.*—The library shall contain not fewer than 2,000 bound volumes, bearing on the class work of the institution, exclusive of periodicals and public documents. At least \$200 a year shall be expended for books, not including expenditures for magazines and binding.

7. *Laboratory facilities.*—Laboratory facilities must be sufficient to carry on the work in the same manner as it would be carried on the first two years in an accredited standard college.

8. *Financial support.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two-year junior-college work shall be \$20,000, of which not less than \$5,000 shall be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public or church support or permanent endowments. Increase of faculty or student body, scope of instruction requiring increased expenditure, shall be accompanied by an increase of income from such stable sources.

9. *Administrative organization.*—There shall be a separate administrative organization for the junior-college work, with a dean in charge, and a complete segregation in class work of the junior-college students, from other students. Admission of high-school students into the junior-college classes is considered as making that class a high-school class.

10. *Number of departments.*—The college shall maintain at least five departments, with a specialist at the head of each.

11. *High-school department.*—If a high-school department is maintained, it must meet the requirements for accredited relations with the university before the application of the college department will be considered.

No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the committee on accredited relations with higher institutions.

CLASS A

The foregoing standards when fully met enable the institution to be rated as a class A junior college.

Bethel College, Russellville
Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville
Caney Junior College, Pippa Pass
Cumberland College, Williamsburg
Hamilton College, Lexington
Lees Junior College, Jackson.

Lindsay-Wilson Junior College, Columbia
Mount St. Joseph Junior College, Owensboro
Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth
Pikeville College, Pikeville
Sister Bennet Memorial School, London
Ursuline Sacred Heart Junior College, Louisville.

CLASS B

Class B junior colleges shall include institutions which approximate the standards set for class A, but fall below some of those standards in preparation of teachers, enrollment, library, etc.

Campbellsville College, Campbellsville.
Logan College, Russellville.

Millersburg Female College, Millersburg.
St. Mary's College, St. Mary.

AMOUNT OF CREDIT ALLOWED

Students admitted to the University of Kentucky from class B junior colleges may be allowed a maximum of 50 semester credits.

A student admitted to the university from a class B junior college may, after one year's work, have his credits confirmed or revised in accordance with the following provisions:

1. A student who carries his work in the university with a standing of more than one and less than two may have his credits confirmed without change, except that if a failure is received in a subject for which credit has been allowed the credit in that subject will be canceled. It may be retrieved only by examination.
2. A student who carries his work in the university with a standing of two or higher will be entitled to have his credits revised upon the basis of students admitted from class A junior colleges.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Kentucky has established no formal standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning. It recognizes the following institutions as standard for the purpose of certification to the various grades of teaching positions in the State:

COLLEGES RECOGNIZED 1929-30

Asbury College, Wilmore.	Murray State Normal School and Teachers College, Murray.
Berea College, Berea.	Nazareth College, Louisville.
Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green.	Transylvania College, Lexington.
Centre College, Danville.	Union College, Barbourville.
Eastern Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College, Richmond.	University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Georgetown College, Georgetown.	University of Louisville, Louisville.
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.	Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.
State Normal School and Teachers College, Morehead.	

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Bethel College, Russellville.	Logan College, Russellville.
Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville.	Mount St. Joseph Junior College, Owensboro.
Campbellsville College, Campbellsville.	Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth.
Caney Junior College, Pippa Pass.	Pikeville College, Pikeville.
Cumberland College, Williamsburg.	St. Mary's College, St. Mary.
Hamilton College, Lexington.	Sue Bennett Memorial School, London.
Kentucky Female Orphans School, Midway.	Ursuline Sacred Heart College, Louisville.
Lees Junior College, Jackson.	Villa Madonna, Covington, R. F. D.
Lindsey-Wilson Junior College, Columbia.	

Louisiana

Louisiana State University

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College has preferred to leave, as far as possible, the rating of educational institutions in Louisiana to the proper standardizing agencies of this territory. However, the university accepts certificates of college work at practically face value in most cases from the three associated State colleges as well as from the privately or church-endowed colleges. Graduates of the 4-year curricula from practically all of the 4-year senior colleges are admitted to the graduate department of Louisiana State University without, however, committing the university to grant the master's degree in one year. In some cases two years of residence study are required for the master's degree.

The University accepts credits at face value from Tulane University (including H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College), New Orleans.

The following are the colleges in the State from which certificates are accepted at practically face value, March 25, 1930:

COLLEGES

Centenary College, Shreveport	Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches
Louisiana College, Pineville	Loyola University, New Orleans.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston	Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Mansfield Female College, Mansfield	Silliman College, Clinton.
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Department of Education

The State Department of Education of Louisiana has established no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions. The following institutions are approved by the department (November, 1929):

COLLEGES

Centenary College, Shreveport	Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans.	Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans
Louisiana College, Pineville.	
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.	
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.	
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.	
Loyola University, New Orleans.	
St. Mary's Dominican College, New Orleans.	

Negro colleges

New Orleans University, New Orleans.
Southern University, Scotlandville.
Straight University, New Orleans.
Xavier University, New Orleans.

2-YEAR COLLEGES

Dod College, Shreveport.	Normal School of the Sisters of Mercy, New Orleans.
Mansfield Female College, Mansfield.	Silliman College, Clinton.
Mount Carmel Normal College, New Orleans.	St. Vincent's College, Shreveport.
New Orleans Normal School, New Orleans.	Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond.
Normal College of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau.	

ONE YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK

Haynesville High School, Haynesville.	Homer High School, Homer.
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Maine

University of Maine

The University of Maine does not accredit the higher institutions of the State. It decides all applications for advanced standing on their merits.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Maine uniformly grants teachers' certificates to graduates of the four colleges of the State:

Bates College, Lewiston
Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

Colby College, Waterville
University of Maine, Orono.

It gives limited approval to the junior colleges of Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, and Westbrook Seminary, Portland.

To the normal schools of the State credit is given as follows:

Penobscot State Normal School, Presque Isle. Two years.	State Normal School, Gorham. Two years, three years (junior high school work and course in industrial arts).
Eastern State Normal School, Castine. Two years.	Washington State Normal School, Machias. Two years, three years (junior high school work)
Madawaska Training School, Fort Kent. One year.	
State Normal School, Farmington. Two years, 4-year B. S. degree course in home economics.	

Maryland

University of Maryland

The University of Maryland does not accredit colleges and universities but accepts the lists of approved institutions of the national and regional accrediting associations. (See Section I of bulletin.)

Department of Education

In accrediting the 4-year colleges and junior colleges of the State, the Department of Education of Maryland makes use of the standards recommended by the American Council on Education (see pp. 5 and 6.) The following institutions have been approved by the State board of education as standard:

COLLEGES APPROVED UP TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1929

College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore.	St. John's College, Annapolis.
Goucher College, Baltimore.	St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg.
Hood College, Frederick.	St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.	University of Maryland, College Park.
Loyola College, Baltimore.	Washington College, Chestertown.
Morgan College, Baltimore.	Western Maryland College, Westminster.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.	Woodstock College, Woodstock.
St. Charles College, Catonsville.	

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS APPROVED UP TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1929

The normal schools are directly under the control of the State board of education, and no set standards for these institutions have been formulated. The board approves the following schools:

Coppin Normal School, Baltimore.
Maryland State Normal School, Bowie.
Maryland State Normal School, Frostburg.

Maryland State Normal School, Salisbury.
Maryland State Normal School, Towson.

* Colored.

* Accredited for two years of college work.

Massachusetts

The State Department of Education of Massachusetts has adopted no standards for accrediting collegiate institutions. Institutions seeking authority to confer degrees must first obtain the recommendation of the department, and such institutions as have been given the right to confer degrees and which offer training suitable for the preparation of teachers of the public schools are accredited by the department.

Michigan

University of Michigan

The University of Michigan has adopted no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions and has prepared no list of accredited institutions either within or without the State. Each school or college of the university deals independently with the matter of transfer of credits. The following statement indicates the method used by the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts:

It considers each application for admission on advanced standing as an individual case and endeavors to settle it upon its own merits. In evaluating credits from any given institution it uses the various recognized accredited lists, the opinions of neighboring institutions of known character, where there is any question as regard to the matter, and it is often aided by its own previous experience with students coming from the same institutions. (*Memorandum of J. R. Effinger, dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, University of Michigan, November 25, 1929.*)

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of Michigan has adopted no standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning. Four-year degree graduates of the colleges of the State are granted college life certificates, provided 20 semester hours in education including 5 semester hours of practice teaching have been carried. The following institutions offer 4-year courses leading to a degree and a college life certificate.

Adrian College, Adrian.

Albion College, Albion.

Alma College, Alma.

College of the City of Detroit, Detroit.

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.

Hope College, Holland.

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.

Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.

University of Detroit, Detroit.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

The following institutions are approved by the State board of education (1929-30) for the issuance of certificates on the basis of courses of 1 year, 42 weeks, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years:

Battle Creek College, Battle Creek.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate, four years of training leading to a college life certificate, and 3-year course leading to life certificates in physical education, home economics, and music.

Calvin College, Grand Rapids.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Ferris Institute, Big Rapids.—One year of professional training leading to a second-grade State certificate and 3-year course leading to specializing certificates in kindergarten-primary, commercial education, music.

Marygrove College, Detroit.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Marywood College, Grand Rapids.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Mount Mercy College, Grand Rapids.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Nazareth College, Nazareth.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

Olivet College, Olivet.—Life certificates in music, and kindergarten-primary on a 3-year course, and four years of training leading to a degree and a college life certificate.

St. Joseph's College and Academy, Adrian.—Two years of training leading to a normal limited certificate and four years of training leading to a college life certificate.

The following public junior colleges are authorized to offer 2-year teacher-training courses leading to junior college certificates:

Flint Junior College, Flint.

Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.

(Also approved for offering a 3-year public-school music course leading to a life certificate in public-school music.)

Muskegon Junior College, Muskegon.

Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron.

Minnesota

University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota has no published standards for accrediting colleges. It follows "in a general way" the standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see p. 21), except with respect to financial support. It checks up also on graduates who have been admitted to graduate schools. Graduates of the following colleges are accepted without question:

FULLY ACCREDITED COLLEGES NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Carleton College, Northfield.

College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.

College of St. Teresa, Winona.

College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.

Concordia College, Moorhead.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.

Hamline University, St. Paul.

Macalester College, St. Paul.

St. Olaf College, Northfield.

PARTIALLY ACCREDITED COLLEGES

Colleges whose graduates with majors in certain departments only are admitted to graduate school. (No school considered which does not carry on satisfactory work in at least five departments.)

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis.

College of St. Scholastica, Duluth.

St. Benedict's College, St. Joseph.

St. Mary's College, Winona.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Standards for judging Minnesota schools offering one or two years of college work.

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. *Amount of work to be recognized.*—The maximum amount of college work to be recognized shall be two years, but in no case shall a second year's work be recognized until a school has for a reasonable length of time demonstrated its ability to do the first year's work satisfactorily.

2. *Limit to length of time of recognition.*—The normal period of recognition shall be one year. Renewals shall be subject to the continued compliance of the school with the standards.

3. *Reports.*—The registrar of the university shall compile a report for each school recognized for advanced credit, such report to show the record of each student in each subject taken in the university.

B. SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

1. *Applications.*—Application for recognition should be made to the committee on the relation of the university to other institutions of learning before May 1 preceding the year in which work is given for which recognition is desired.

2. *Courses to be offered at the school.*—At least one full year of college work, that is, 14 to 17 semester credits, must be offered, consisting of courses in at least four subjects with at least one subject in each of the three groups: Language, science and mathematics, social sciences.

3. *Students.*—(a) Number. While it is not the policy of the university to insist that a specified number of students be enrolled before a school may be accredited, it recommends that no institution attempt college work unless there are at least 25 students who will enroll.

(b) *Admission.* Only graduates of a secondary school accredited to the university, or high-school seniors who have completed a minimum of 15 entrance units may be admitted to junior college classes, except those in elementary languages, where properly qualified high-school seniors may be allowed to enter.

4. *Teachers.*—(a) Training and experience. All persons giving instruction in such courses shall have done at least one full year of work in a recognized graduate school (ordinarily one year of graduate work in addition to at least two years of undergraduate study in the subject taught), with special attention to the subjects which they teach, and they must also have had successful experience as high-school or college teachers.

(b) The university will regard the qualification of exceptional teaching ability as of first importance.

Normally each instructor will be expected to teach not more than one subject in the junior college, and may devote the rest of his teaching time to the same or an allied subject in the high school. No instructor may teach more than two subjects in the junior college.

No instructor shall teach more than a total of four recitation periods, or their equivalent, a day. If administrative work is involved, the amount of teaching shall be lessened.

Whenever in the opinion of the university the size of the school warrants, instructors may be required to give all their time to junior college instruction.

5. *Library and equipment.*—Each department shall be provided with books and apparatus sufficient to carry on its work in a proper manner. The books may be in part in a city library if they can be drawn out for students' use under suitable regulations. For the information of the teacher, to maintain his interest and to keep him in touch with the spirit of his subject, the list of books must include both large reference works and two or three periodicals representing scientific or research activity in the subject. Provision must be made for adequate additions to the library, taking into consideration original equipment and the growth of the school.

6. *Inspection.*—Equipment and work of departments in such schools shall be inspected by the university.

C. ADMISSION OF STUDENTS WITH ADVANCED CREDITS

1. All advanced standing is granted provisionally; subject to satisfactory work after enrolling in the university.

Students entering the university from a school whose work has been recognized shall be allowed not more than 17 credits for each semester of such work provided the following conditions are fulfilled: (a) All entrance requirements of the particular college in which the student enrolls must be met. (b) The student must present a statement showing that the work for which credit is desired was completed in a satisfactory manner, and that he is entitled to honorable dismissal on the basis of his character and conduct. (c) All work for which credit is allowed must be in subjects which may be counted toward a degree in the college in which the student enrolls. (d) The student must complete satisfactorily his first year's work in residence at the university. If, however, a student shall

receive any conditions or failures in his first year at the university, his case shall be considered by the appropriate committee for the purpose of adjusting credits.

2. The student is advised to pursue during his first year at the university some courses which are a continuation of those for which he seeks advanced credit in order that in the event of his receiving conditions or failures the record in such continuation courses may serve as a basis for assigning advanced credits. The student is also advised to acquaint himself with the requirements for graduation of the particular college he intends to enter in order that he may so shape his course as to meet them with the minimum loss of time.

JUNIOR COLLEGES RECOGNIZED NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Concordia College, St. Paul	Rochester Junior College, Rochester.
Duluth Junior College, Duluth (credit for one year's work).	St. John's University, Collegeville
Ely Junior College, Ely.	St. Mary's Hall, Faribault (credit for one year's work).
Eveleth Junior College, Eveleth.	St. Thomas College, St. Paul.
Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.	St. Paul Luther College, St. Paul.
Itasca Junior College, Coleraine.	Virginia Junior College, Virginia.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Graduates of the advanced graduate course of a Minnesota State teachers college are admitted to the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts with one year (45 quarter credits) of advanced standing. Graduates of such advanced courses are admitted to the College of Education with an allowance of 90 quarter credits toward graduation.

Applicants for transfer from the third or fourth year of the degree course offered in Minnesota teachers colleges may receive credit for any part of their work in so far as such work is equivalent in subject-matter to courses in the particular college to which the student transfers. (*Bulletin of the University of Minnesota, General Information for the Year 1929-30, p. 89.*)

TEACHERS COLLEGES RECOGNIZED NOVEMBER 1, 1929

Duluth State Teachers College, Duluth.	State Teachers College Mankato.
St. Cloud State Teachers College, St. Cloud.	State Teachers College Moorhead.
State Teachers College, Bemidji.	State Teachers College, Winona.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Minnesota has established no standards for higher educational institutions and does not maintain an accredited list. Under the teachers' certificate law, however, graduates of the following institutions in the State are accepted for certification (1929-30):

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis.	St. Benedict's College, St. Joseph.*
Carleton College, Northfield.	St. Cloud State Teachers College, St. Cloud.
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.	St. Mary's College, Winona.*
College of St. Scholastica, Duluth.*	St. Olaf College, Northfield.
College of St. Teresa, Winona.	State Teachers College, Bemidji.
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.	State Teachers College, Mankato.
Concordia College, Moorhead.	State Teachers College, Moorhead.
Duluth State Teachers College, Duluth.	State Teachers College, Winona.
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.	University of Minnesota, College of Education, Minneapolis.
Hamline University, St. Paul.	
Macalester College, St. Paul.	

* Limited.

Mississippi

University of Mississippi

The University of Mississippi has adopted no standards for rating the colleges of the State. It accepts credits at face value from institutions that are members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (see p. 15). The amount of credit accepted from other institutions is determined to some extent by the students' grades.

State Department of Education

The State Department of Education of Mississippi has no formal standards for accrediting the colleges of the State. The teachers' certification law provides that the State board of examiners is authorized to grant teachers' professional licenses to graduates of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, the University of Mississippi, the normal department of the Mississippi State College for Women, and such other institutions as may be approved by the board of examiners.

The following institutions are approved by the board (November, 1929):

COLLEGES

Belhaven College, Jackson.

Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain.

Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland.

Grenada College, Grenada.

Mississippi College, Jackson.

Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College,

Agricultural College.

Mississippi College, Clinton.

Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.

Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg.

State Teachers College, Hattiesburg.

University of Mississippi, University.

JUNIOR COLLEGES (TWO YEARS)

All Saints' College, Vicksburg.

Clark Memorial College, Newton.

Gulf Park College, Gulfport.

Harrison-Stone-Jackson College, Perkinston.

Hillman College, Clinton.

Hinds County Junior College, Raymond.

Jones County Junior College, Ellisville.

Mississippi Synodical College, Holly Springs.

Pearl River College, Poplarville.

Sunflower County Junior College, Moorhead.

Whitworth College, Brookhaven.

JUNIOR COLLEGES (ONE YEAR)

Chickasaw College (20 semester hours in history, chemistry, Bible, college algebra, and trigonometry), Pontotoc.

Copiah-Lincoln Junior College, Wesson.

Holmes County Junior College, Goodman.

Kemper County Junior College (24 semester hours), Scooba.

Newton County Junior College (18 semester hours in English, mathematics, and science), Decatur.

Tate County Junior College, Senatobia.

Missouri

University of Missouri

All of the colleges of Missouri that are members of the Missouri College Union are affiliated with the University of Missouri and their credits are accepted without examination. The standards used by the union in admitting institutions to membership are those of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see pp. 21 and 22).

The five State teachers colleges are also affiliated with the University of Missouri, having entered into a "so-called" conference agreement, pledging themselves with the university to maintain certain standards. In order that these

¹Limited.

standards might be interpreted alike by all of the colleges, an examination of each was made annually for some years by a committee on which each was represented.

The following list of colleges and universities accredited by the University of Missouri includes the members of the Missouri College Union, the State teachers colleges, and two other institutions—Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, and Webster College, Webster Groves—the work of which the university recognizes.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES ACCREDITED 1929-30

Central College, Fayette. ¹	Park College, Parkville. ¹
Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.	St. Louis University, St. Louis. ¹
Culver-Stockton College, Canton. ¹	Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.
Drury College, Springfield. ¹	Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.	Tarkio College, Tarkio. ¹
Lindenwood College, St. Charles. ¹	University of Missouri, Columbia. ¹
Missouri Valley College, Marshall. ¹	Washington University, St. Louis. ¹
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.	Webster College, Webster Groves.
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.	Westminster College, Fulton. ¹
	William Jewell College, Liberty. ¹

JUNIOR COLLEGES

The following "general requirements" ¹⁰ for accrediting the junior colleges of the State have been adopted by the University of Missouri:

1. *Definition.*—A standard junior college is an institution of higher education which offers and maintains at least 60 semester hours of work acceptable for advanced standing in the college of arts and science of the University of Missouri, including the equivalent of the required work of the first two years of this college of arts and science. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than 50 minutes net, or its equivalent, per week for a period of 18 weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation. The junior college work is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited 4-year high school. Its classes are composed of only those students who have complied with the minimum requirements for admission. No junior college student shall receive credit for more than 16 hours in one semester exclusive of the required practical work in physical education. The maximum credit a student can earn in a junior college is 64 semester hours. After a student's college credits, counted in the order in which they have been earned, amount to a total of 64 hours, no additional credit may be obtained for work completed in a junior college.

2. *Admission.*—The junior college shall require for admission at least 15 units, representing a 4-year curriculum, of secondary work as defined by the University of Missouri, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, excepting that credit for work completed in an unaccredited secondary school may be obtained upon the basis of examination. In no case shall entrance examinations be given for more than four units for each year spent in a secondary school. These examinations for secondary credit must be taken at the beginning of the term in which the student enters the junior college.

Students over 21 years of age who are able to demonstrate their fitness to do college work, may be admitted to college classes as special students, but they can

¹ Member of Missouri College Union.

¹⁰ Certain specific requirements concerning filing of entrance certificates, credit for admission and advanced standing, records, etc., are also designated.

not be candidates for graduation until they have met the requirements for admission as regular students.

A student shall not be admitted to classes of college rank with any entrance condition.

It is recommended that the major portion of the units accepted for admission be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. *Organization.*—The work of the junior college shall be organized on a college, as distinguished from high school, basis so as to secure equivalency in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a standard college.

4. *Faculty.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a standard college, and, in addition, graduate work amounting to one year in a university of recognized standing. (Exceptions may be made in the case of teachers of special subjects, such as art, music, and physical training, provided such teachers have the equivalent training.) The courses taught by any teacher must be in the field of specialization represented by his graduate work. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed 18 hours a week; 15 hours is recommended as the maximum.

5. *Size of classes.*—Classes of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

6. *Registration.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least 60 students regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Of those enrolled, at least one-third should be in the second year.

7. *Libraries and laboratories.*—The junior college shall have a modern, well-distributed, catalogued, and efficiently administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books and periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least \$500. The junior college shall be provided with a laboratory adequately equipped for each laboratory course offered.

8. *Inspection.*—No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by a committee representing the university. Such inspection will not be authorized until the college has filed the regular information blank furnished by the university.

9. *Courses specified in accrediting.*—In the accrediting of a junior college, the approved courses are specified. The fact that a junior college is accredited does not necessarily mean that all the courses offered by it are approved.

10. *Summer sessions.*—The approval of courses for the regular academic session carries with it the approval of courses offered in a summer session only when the work of the summer session is conducted under the same conditions as that of the regular academic session with regard to such matters as personnel of faculty, entrance requirements, courses offered, and amount of work required for a semester hour's credit. The maximum credit that may be earned in a summer session is one semester hour for each week of attendance. Any departure from the work of the regular session in the matter of teachers or courses must be specifically approved by the committee before credit can be accepted.

11. *Degrees.*—It is suggested that junior colleges confer the degree of associate in arts upon students who have satisfactorily completed a regular 2-year curriculum in "arts and science." In the cases of other 2-year curricula, the degrees of associate in fine arts, associate in education, and associate in science, respectively, are appropriate.

ACCREDITED JUNIOR COLLEGES (LIST CORRECTED TO JANUARY 1, 1930)

Christian College, Columbia.¹¹
 Cottey College, Nevada.¹¹
 Flat River Junior College, Flat River.
 Hannibal-La Grange College, Hannibal.
 Hardin College, Mexico.¹¹
 Junior College of Jefferson City, Jefferson City.
 Junior College of Kansas City, Kansas City.
 Kemper Military School, Boonville.
 Kidder Institute, Kidder

Palmer College, Albany.
 The Principia, St. Louis.
 St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph.
 St. Teresa College, Kansas City.
 Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar.
 Stephens College, Columbia.¹¹
 Trenton Junior College, Trenton.
 Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington.
 William Woods College, Fulton.¹¹

Department of Public Schools

The Department of Public Schools of Missouri recognizes the work of all institutions belonging to the Missouri College Union. The teacher-training or professional work in these institutions is inspected and approved by the director of teacher training in the department.

The department works in cooperation with the University of Missouri in inspecting the work and classifying the junior colleges of the State.

Montana

University of Montana

The University of Montana (which includes all six of the State higher educational institutions) has adopted no standards for accrediting colleges and universities, but is guided by the recommendations of the standard accrediting associations. (See Section 1.) In territory not covered by these organizations it is guided by the rating of the State university of the State concerned.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of Montana does not rate higher educational institutions.

Nebraska

University of Nebraska

The University of Nebraska has adopted standards for accrediting higher institutions which follow in general the standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see pp. 21 and 22), with certain modifications. The standards were under revision at the time the bulletin was prepared and were not available for publication.

The following institutions are recognized as accredited (April, 1930) "and their courses are accepted at full value, except in some instances when more credit hours are offered than are granted for similar courses in the University of Nebraska."

COLLEGES

Cotner College, Bethany.
 Creighton University, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Omaha.
 Doane College, Crete.
 Duchesne College, Omaha.
 Grand Island College, Grand Island.
 Hastings College, Hastings.
 Midland College, Fremont.
 Nebraska Central College, Central City.

Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln.
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron.
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Kearney.
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru.
 Nebraska State Teachers College, Wayne.
 Union College, College View.
 University of Omaha, Omaha.
 York College, York.

¹¹ Department of music accredited.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

College of St. Mary, Omaha.
 Concordia Teachers College, Seward.
 Dana College, Blair.
 Hebron Junior College, Hebron.

Luther College, Wahoo.
 McCook Junior College, McCook.
 Norfolk Junior College, Norfolk.

Department of Public Instruction

The laws of Nebraska provide that any college, university, or State normal school in the State which meets the standards set up by the Board of education of State normal schools for the issuance of the certificate based upon the completion of the elementary course of the State normal schools may issue a certificate which shall have the same tenor and effect as the elementary certificate issued by the State normal schools. It provides further that when such institutions offer a course equal in extent and similar in subjects to the higher course in the State normal schools and meet certain other requirements set by the board of education of State normal schools, the graduates from such course shall be granted a first-grade State certificate of the same tenor and effect as the certificate to teach issued to graduates from the higher course of the State normal schools.

In order to be entitled to these privileges the following requirements must be fulfilled by the institutions:

1. Such institutions shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska.
2. The incorporation shall have at least \$50,000 invested, or available for use in the school.
3. The incorporation shall employ not fewer than five teachers who shall put in full time in giving instruction in the branches of study required to be taught by the provisions of the laws (mentioned above).
4. The State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection or by the personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that any institution desiring recognition * * * has fully complied with the requirements set forth herein and in the laws (mentioned above).
5. The entrance requirements to the elementary and higher courses and the time required for the completion of said courses shall be the same as in the State normal schools.

Each year the State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection or by the personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that the requirements have been met before any certificate can be granted by such institution.

The following institutions have been approved for the issuance of institutional certificates (July, 1929):

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Cotner College, Lincoln.
 Creighton University, Omaha.
 Doane College, Crete.
 Duchesne College, Omaha.
 Grand Island College, Grand Island.
 Hastings College, Hastings.
 Midland College, Fremont.
 Nebraska Central College, Central City.
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln.
 State Normal School and Teachers College, Chadron.

State Normal School and Teachers College, Kearney.
 State Normal School and Teachers College, Peru.
 State Normal School and Teachers College, Wayne.
 Union College, College View.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
 University of Omaha, Omaha.
 University School of Music, Lincoln.
 York College, York.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

College of St. Mary, Omaha.
 Concordia Teachers College, Seward.
 Dana College, Blair.
 Hebron Junior College, Hebron.

Immaculate Conception College, Hastings.
 Luther College, Wahoo.
 St. Ursula's Academy, York.

McCook Junior College, McCook, and Norfolk Junior College, Norfolk, have been recently organized. All credits of these institutions which will be accepted by the University of Nebraska (see foregoing) will be accepted by the department of public instruction in the issuance of State certificates.

Nevada

Neither the University of Nevada nor the Department of Education of Nevada has adopted standards for accrediting higher institutions outside the State. The University of Nevada is the only institution of college grade within the State.

New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire

The University of New Hampshire has set up no specific standards for accrediting collegiate institutions. All applications for transfer with advanced credit from colleges and junior colleges are dealt with individually on their merits. Students transferring from the two State normal schools—the State Normal School, Keene, and the State Normal School, Plymouth—are given full credit for their normal school work and are granted the degree of B. E. upon the completion of a course in the liberal arts college.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education of New Hampshire has adopted no standards for accrediting colleges and universities, but by a cooperative agreement made with each of the three higher institutions in the State their work in certain courses in education is accepted in place of State examinations in corresponding subjects. The institutions are Dartmouth College, Hanover, St. Anselm's College, Manchester, and University of New Hampshire, Durham.

The two State normal schools are under the direct administration and control of the board, and no formal standards for accrediting them are necessary. The schools are State Normal School, Keene, and State Normal School, Plymouth.

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING JUNIOR COLLEGES

Definition.—A junior college is an institution of higher education which offers two years of work equivalent in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the first two years of work at a recognized degree-granting college.

For its first year, a junior college may be accredited with instruction offered to a single class.

A junior college which wishes to be accredited may secure the necessary blanks from the State board of education.

Faculty.—Each member of the staff of instruction shall have a baccalaureate degree and not less than one year of organized graduate work in the field of the subjects which he teaches. He should also give evidence of successful experience or efficiency in teaching.

Teaching load.—The teaching load should not exceed 15 or 18 hours of junior college work per week.

Student load.—The regular credit work of a student should be 15 hours per week. Except in the last semester before graduation, extra credits should be permitted only in case of superior scholarship and in no case should a student be allowed to register for more than 20 credit-hours per week.

Admission of students.—The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year curriculum in a secondary school approved by the New Hampshire State Board of Education or by a recognized accrediting agency for schools in other States. There shall be no conditional admission.

Graduation requirements.—A. Requirements for graduation shall be based upon a satisfactory completion of 30 year-hours or 60 semester-hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities.

In addition to the above quantitative requirements, each institution should adopt qualitative requirements suited to its individual conditions.

B. Graduation must be evidenced not by a degree but by a diploma or certification of completion of the junior college curriculum.

Program.—A junior college may offer curricula in such vocations as will meet the needs of the students and there must be at least one curriculum whose completion permits transfer without time loss to a recognized degree-granting college.

Enrollment.—A junior college should have a minimum of 20 students in the first year and 40 students in the two years.

Buildings, libraries, laboratories, and equipment.—There shall be adequate space and equipment for recitation, study, library, laboratory, and other instructional activities.

An adequate library of books and materials suited to the work offered shall be easily accessible to the students. The library of the school should be properly catalogued and in charge of a competent librarian. The addition of new books each year, in order to keep the library facilities up to date for the courses offered, is necessary.

Records.—A system of permanent records showing clearly the secondary and college credits of each student shall be adequately and carefully administered. The original credentials filed from other institutions shall be retained in the junior college.

Extracurricular activities.—There should be provision for extracurricular activities and abundant opportunity for development of leadership and initiative. Such activities should be properly administered and should not occupy an undue place in the life of the junior college.

Separation of college and high-school classes.—If a junior college and high school are maintained together, students shall be taught in separate classes.

Inspection.—The State board of education will inspect once each year each accredited junior college and will file with the institution a report on its organization, administration, and instruction, and upon the credentials of the teachers.

Term of accreditation.—A junior college when application is made by its governing body will be accredited annually upon evidence that these standards are to be met.

Reports.—Statistical reports and the scholastic records of graduates shall be filed at the close of the school year with the State board of education.

College year.—A junior college shall be in session for at least 34 weeks each year, exclusive of holidays.

Affiliation with higher institutions.—Each junior college shall effect an arrangement with one or more recognized degree-granting colleges by which its graduates may be admitted without examination to full standing in the junior year, grade 15.

Facts regarding such affiliation will be canvassed in considering the application of each junior college for accrediting by the State board.

Colby School for Girls, New London, is the only accredited junior college in the State.

New Jersey

Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey

Rutgers University has not adopted any standards for accrediting other colleges of the State. We admit to advanced standing students with satisfactory records from Princeton, Stevens Institute of Technology, Upsala College, and Seton Hall College. There are no junior colleges in New Jersey, so that we have not been required to consider that question. Students who have completed the 3-year courses in the normal schools may be allowed as much as two years' credit toward the degree of bachelor of science in education. (*Letter of John M. Thomas, president of Rutgers University, October 22, 1929.*)

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of New Jersey has adopted no formal standards for accrediting colleges and universities and teacher-training institutions. It has approved (for 1929-30) the following colleges and universities in the State for the issuance of certificates to teach in the public schools of the State:

Alma College, Zarephath.
College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
Georgian Court College, Lakewood.
Newark Technical School, Newark.
Princeton University, Princeton.
Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

St. Joseph's College, Princeton.
St. Peter's College, Jersey City.
Seton Hall College, South Orange.
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.
Upsala College, East Orange.

The teacher-training institutions of the State are under the direct control of the State commissioner of education; hence no formal standards for these institutions are necessary. The following are the State teacher-training institutions:

New Jersey State Teachers College and Normal School, Montclair.	State Normal School, Newark.
State Normal School, Glassboro.	State Normal School, Paterson.
State Normal School, Jersey City.	State Teachers College and Normal School, Trenton.

REGULATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of the course of study of a secondary school approved by the State board of education. The major portion of the secondary school course should be definitely related to the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. *Graduation.*—Requirements for graduation shall include the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours equivalent in quantity and quality to the work offered in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities.

3. *Degrees not to be granted.*—No degree shall be granted by any junior college.

4. *Faculty.*—Members of the teaching staff shall hold a baccalaureate degree and shall have had in addition training equivalent to one year of approved graduate work. No junior college shall be approved unless the teaching staff shall include at least five members with required qualifications, representing the departments of English, history, mathematics, science, and foreign language.

5. *Teaching schedule.*—Teaching schedules of more than 16 hours per week for each instructor (18 hours if part of the instruction is in the senior high school)

will be considered excessive and tending to impair efficiency. A class of more than 30 pupils will be considered excessive.

6. *Size of institution.*—No junior college shall be approved unless it has an initial registration of not fewer than 60 pupils. Continued approval shall depend on the maintenance of adequate registration. Efficient and economical administration will require not fewer than 100 students.

7. *Resources.*—The following shall be regarded as a minimum for initial approval: (a) Operating income: \$20,000 per year. (b) Suitable separate building or ample classroom, library, office, and laboratory space in a high-school building in addition to the space required for high-school purposes. (c) Library—modern, well-distributed, professionally administered, of not fewer than 2,500 volumes with an annual maintenance budget of not less than \$500. (d) Salaries of instructors must be definitely higher than those of high-school teachers—averaging 20 per cent higher, and a junior college will not be approved unless the present provision for secondary school facilities is ample and in need of no improvement in case the junior college is housed in a high-school building.

8. *Inspection.*—No junior college shall be approved until it has been inspected and reported upon by an authorized representative of the State department of education. Inspection shall follow a complete written report upon the organization, plans, curricula, and equipment of the proposed junior college. This report shall be on forms prepared by the department.

9. *Reports.*—Reports to the State department of education shall be made annually on such forms as the department shall prescribe.

10. *Quality of work.*—The continuance of approval will depend upon the quality of work done by the institution.

11. *School year.*—The length of the school year shall be not less than 36 weeks. No junior colleges have as yet been accredited.

New Mexico

University of New Mexico

Subject to the fulfillment of the university admission requirements, the University of New Mexico grants advanced standing, par value, for credits originating in collegiate institutions in the State, where the credits are earned in courses which are the same as, or equivalent to, those offered as required or elective courses in the university; but with the following restrictions:

1. The total credit hours granted shall not exceed 16 for a semester of 18 weeks, 12 for a term of 12 weeks, or at the rate of one hour per week in case of a shorter session except that the maximum is 18 hours for a semester of 18 weeks for transfer of engineering credits. Graduates of the standard 2-year curriculum of State teachers colleges are accorded 62 credit-hours.

2. Credits earned in extension courses or by examination for advanced standing shall be determined on their merits.

In accordance with the foregoing, advanced standing, par value, is given for credits originating in the following institutions. Graduates of the institutions are admitted to the graduate school of the university, but are required to make up any deficiencies in majors and minors.

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.

New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro.

New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas.

New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City.

Graduates of the junior college division of the New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, are limited to a maximum of 64 credit hours in the college of arts and sciences or the college of education, and to a maximum of 72 credit hours in the college of engineering.

Credits earned in Montezuma Baptist College, Las Vegas, are granted advanced standing on a basis similar to that upon which advanced credit is given for work done at New Mexico Military Institute, but only after the satisfactory completion of a normal program of studies in one semester or one summer session in residence. Graduates are admitted to the graduate school of the university, but their credits are validated only after the satisfactory completion of a normal program of studies during one semester or one summer session in residence.

Department of Education

For purposes of high-school teacher certification the New Mexico Department of Education has adopted in part for colleges and universities, for junior colleges, and for teacher-training institutions the standards employed by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see pp. 21 and 22). Paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, and 5 (with omission of requirement for departmental heads) of the association standards for colleges and universities; the preliminary paragraph (with slight modifications and paragraphs numbered 1, 2, and 3 of the association standards for teacher-training institutions; and paragraphs numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the association standards for junior colleges are employed by the department in accrediting the higher institutions of the State. To the requirements for junior colleges contained in the first four paragraphs of the North Central Association standards, the New Mexico State Board of Education adds the following:

Credits earned through any form of extension work, including correspondence courses will be accepted toward certification only upon presentation of evidence by the institution that the department giving such work is properly organized and supervised and that the work is given by instructors as well qualified as those engaged in the regular work of the institution.

The State board will not accept more than 10 semester hours of credit on non-resident work done in one calendar year, and only then when it is of equal standard to those offered in the resident work of the school.

Inasmuch as students taking studies of a secondary grade in a business college or in a private school often desire to receive credit for this work in applying for teachers' certificates, it is recommended that such institutions not only meet the standards here set forth, but that they make an effort to be definitely accredited by the State board of education, so that the standards they maintain shall be matters of public record.

In accepting graduates of higher institutions both within and without the State, the board of education is guided by the list of accredited institutions issued by the several regional accrediting associations (see Section I of bulletin).

New York

University of the State of New York

(New York State Department of Education)

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

COLLEGES

In the registration of a college it shall be understood that deficiencies in certain requirements may be overcome by special excellence in others.

1. *Equipment and resources.*—(a) It shall have a minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least \$500,000. In tax-supported institutions or those maintained by religious or other organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified are acceptable substitutes.

(b) In all other respects its equipment and resources shall be adequate for carrying on the courses of study it offers.

2. *Facilities for practical work.*—It shall have adequate and satisfactory laboratory facilities. These laboratories shall be kept up to their full efficiency by means of adequate annual expenditures.

3. *Library.*—It shall maintain a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

4. *Faculty.*—(a) It shall have a sufficient number of full-time, salaried instructors giving their entire time to instruction, but in no case less than eight.

(b) Members of the teaching staff should have had not less than one year of graduate study, and a majority of them including all heads of departments, should have had training equivalent to that presupposed by the degree of doctor of philosophy. Satisfactory teaching experience may be considered in determining the equivalent.

(c) A majority of the faculty having independent charge of classes shall be of professorial rank.

(d) The number of teaching hours a week for each member of the teaching staff should not exceed 16.

(e) Salaries paid to members of the teaching staff shall be adequate. The minimum will depend upon the local cost of living as well as upon other factors.

5. *Course of study.*—(a) The course of study shall cover four full years of satisfactory grade in liberal arts and science.

(b) Each year shall cover not less than 34 weeks of actual work, of not less than 15 periods a week, or the satisfactory equivalent.

(c) The course of study shall provide for both breadth of study and concentration and should have a justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

6. *Admission.*—Its admission requirements shall aggregate at least 15 units in courses of study acceptable to the department.

7. *Graduation.*—(a) It shall require candidates for graduation to have completed the full 4-year course.

(b) Its graduates shall be qualified for admission to study as candidates for higher degrees.

8. *Preparatory department.*—It should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter, it shall be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES REGISTERED 1929-30

Adelphi College, Brooklyn.	Marymount College, Tarrytown.
Alfred University, Alfred.	Nazareth College, Rochester.
Canisius College, Buffalo.	New York State College for Teachers, Albany.
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam.	New York University, New York.
Colgate University, Hamilton.	(Washington Square College), New York.
College of Mount St. Vincent, Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson.	Niagara University, Niagara Falls.
College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle.	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
College of St. Rose, Albany.	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
College of the Sacred Heart, New York.	Russell Sage College, Troy.
College of the City of New York, New York.	St. Bonaventure College, St. Bonaventure.
Columbia University, New York. (Barnard College), New York.	St. Francis College, Brooklyn.
Cooper Union Free Day School of Technical Science, New York.	St. John's College, Brooklyn.
Cornell University, Ithaca.	St. Joseph's College for Women, Brooklyn.
D'Youville College, Buffalo.	St. Joseph's College and Seminary, Yonkers and New York.
Elmira College, Elmira.	St. Lawrence University, Canton.
Fordham University, New York.	St. Stephen's College, Columbia University, Annandale-on-Hudson.
Good Counsel College, White Plains.	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs.
Hamilton College, Clinton.	Syracuse University, Syracuse.
Hobart College, Geneva. (William Smith College), Geneva.	University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
Houghton College, Houghton.	University of Rochester, Rochester.
Hunter College, New York.	Union University, Albany and Schenectady.
Keuka College, Keuka Park.	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
Long Island University, Brooklyn.	Wagner Memorial Senior College, Staten Island.
Manhattan College, New York.	Wells College, Aurora.
	Yeshiva College, New York.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. A college that maintains only the first two years of the 4-year course of study may be registered as a junior college. It shall meet all the requirements of these regulations for the registration of a college with the following exceptions: (a) Its minimum productive endowment shall be not less than \$250,000. (b) Its library shall contain not less than 4,000 volumes. (c) It shall have not less than four full-time salaried instructors.

2. *Summer sessions.*—The course of study in a summer session of a college or university may be registered provided it meets the following requirements: (a) It shall meet all the requirements for the registration of a college so far as they are applicable. (b) At least 50 per cent of the teaching staff shall be drawn from the regular faculty and the same proportion of those of professorial rank shall be maintained. (c) No member of the teaching staff shall be called upon to carry a heavier program than he carries during the rest of the year. (d) Classes shall not be overcrowded. (e) Students shall not be permitted to earn more than six semester hours' credit in any one summer session, except, that students with a previous record of between 80 and 90 per cent may be permitted to take subjects aggregating eight semester hours' credit, provided they obtain the permission of the executive head of the summer session. (f) The same proportionate amount of outside investigation and preparation per semester hour shall be required as during the regular session. (g) Final examinations shall be required and they, as well as the content of the courses upon which they are based, shall be of the same standard as in the regular sessions. (h) If credit for the completion of the summer session courses is to be claimed toward meeting the requirement of a year in residence, the student shall meet the same conditions in concentration and distribution as are imposed in the regular sessions, shall complete all of his work

¹¹ Approved for three years of college work. No senior work until 1930-31.

in the same institution, and shall not extend it over a period greater than six consecutive summer sessions.

Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, is the only junior college registered by the State department of education.

North Carolina

University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina is a member of the North Carolina College Conference which cooperates with the State department of education in rating the colleges of the State. The classified list of colleges prepared by the State department of education serves both the department and the university and other higher institutions of the State in giving proper recognition to the college work done in the State.

Department of Education

PRINCIPLES FOR ACCREDITING HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

COLLEGES

The principles adopted by the North Carolina College Conference for colleges are, with slight modifications and amendments, those recommended by the American Council on Education (see pp. 5 and 6).

JUNIOR COLLEGES

In defining standards for the junior college the committee had in mind an institution covering the first two years of college work. At the same time it is not unmindful of the fact that rarely is the junior college confined to this form of organization; usually these two years of college work are united with two or more of high-school work, or with preparatory classes, or with other collateral courses for teachers. Nor does it desire to ignore the possibility that junior colleges may offer also courses and curricula of college grade not now typically paralleled in the first two years of work in standard colleges and universities. For the present, however, the committee has not attempted to define more nearly these varying types but has suggested as standards certain requirements pertaining largely, if not exclusively, to these two college years, believing these years to be the essential part of the work. The existence of these two years alone justifies the term "junior college" and all attempts at standardization should proceed on the assumed identity of this work in scope and thoroughness with similar work done by the standard 4-year college.

1. The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course, as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. Requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year hours, or 60 semester hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshmen and sophomore years of standard colleges or universities. In addition to the foregoing quantitative requirements each institution should adopt other qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions.

3. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes must have at least a baccalaureate degree, or the equivalent of this degree in special training and should have not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school. In all cases, effective instruction on the part of the members of the

teaching staff as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into consideration.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior-college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior-college classes 18 hours should be the maximum.

5. The curriculum should provide for breadth of study and should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution, but there should be a minimum of five departments, each in charge of a teacher giving at least half of his time to collegiate instruction in his department. This number of departments, and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and growth of the student body.

6. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a junior college should be 30.

7. The college work should be the essential part of the curriculum. No junior college should be accredited until its registration in the college work has reached approximately 50 students.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, its building, land, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries should be judged by their efficiency in relation to the educational program. (a) The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the science (about \$2,000 worth of apparatus for each science offered), and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum. (b) A junior college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically on the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

9. The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be \$10,000 of which not less than \$5,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, probably permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

10. The high-school department run in connection with the junior college shall be accredited by a recognized accrediting agency for secondary schools.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Definition.—A standard teachers college is an institution with 4-year curricula designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for teaching in the elementary schools and for teaching in the secondary schools.

1. The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

NOTE 1.—A college year shall consist of not less than 34 weeks exclusive of holidays.

NOTE 2.—The recitation hour should be 60 minutes gross, or not less than 50 minutes of actual teaching.

3. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college

of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body, the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments. (a) Not more than one-fourth of the credits required for graduation should represent professional subjects. (b) All subjects offered for degrees in 4-year courses for general or professional degrees shall be of collegiate grade. (c) The college shall make provision for adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.

The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in recognized graduate schools, or a corresponding professional or technical training. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for a doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering efficiency.

NOTE 1.—One year of training above the bachelor's degree will be accepted for one more year or until 1928.

NOTE 2.—Instructors having entire charge of a course should show one year of training in their particular fields above the bachelor's degree.

4. The minimum annual operating income of an accredited college should be \$50,000, of which not less than \$25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be judged in relation to its educational program.

NOTE 1.—For one more year, or until 1928, \$40,000 income and \$15,000 from stable sources will be accepted.

5. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries should also be judged by their efficiency in relation to its educational program.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

6. A college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter, it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

7. In determining the standing of a college emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

8. No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent, or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

STANDARD NORMAL SCHOOLS

Definition.—A standard normal school is an institution with 2-year curricula designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for teaching in the elementary schools.

1. The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a 4-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course, as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. Requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year hours or 60 semester hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges or universities. In addition to the foregoing quantitative requirements each institution should adopt other qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions. (a) Not more than 30 per cent of the credits required for graduation should represent professional studies. (b) All subjects offered for graduation shall be of collegiate grade. (c) The standard normal school shall make provision for adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.

3. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes must have at least a baccalaureate degree, or the equivalent of this degree in special training, and should have not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school. In all cases, effective instruction on the part of the members of the teaching staff as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into consideration.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching normal-school classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to normal-school classes 18 hours should be the maximum.

5. The curriculum should provide for breadth of study and should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution, but there should be a minimum of five departments, each in charge of a teacher giving at least half of his time to collegiate instruction in his department. This number of departments, and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.

6. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a normal school should be 30.

7. The college work should be the essential part of the curriculum. No normal school should be accredited until its registration in the college work has reached approximately 50 students.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a normal school, its building, land, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries should be judged by their efficiency in relation to the educational program. (a) The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the science (about \$2,000 worth of apparatus for each science offered), and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum. (b) A normal school should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically on the subjects taught, and a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

9. The minimum annual operating income for the two years of normal-school work should be \$10,000, of which not less than \$5,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each normal school should be judged in relation to its educational program.

10. The high-school department of a normal school shall be accredited by a recognized accrediting agency for secondary schools.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, 1928-29

Group A.—Four-year standard colleges

- Atlantic Christian College, Wilson.
 Catawba College, Salisbury.
 Chowan College, Murfreesboro.
 Davidson College, Davidson.
 Duke University, Durham.
 Elon College, Elon College.
 Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs.
 Greensboro College for Women, Greensboro.
 Guilford College, Guilford College.
 High Point College, High Point.
 Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory.
 Meredith College, Raleigh.
 North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh.
 Queens College, Charlotte.
 Salem College, Winston-Salem.
 St. Genevieve of the Pines, Asheville (conditional until 1930).
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

Group B.—Four-year colleges in Class B. No institutions classified in this group.

Group C.—Standard junior colleges

- Buncombe County Junior College, Asheville.
 Campbell College, Buie's Creek.
 College of the City of Asheville, Asheville.
 Davenport College, Lenoir.
 Louisburg College, Louisburg.
 Mars Hill College, Mars Hill.
 Mitchell College, Statesville.
 Peace Institute, Raleigh.
 Pineland School for Girls, Salisbury.
 St. Mary's School, Raleigh.
 Weaver College, Weaverville.
 Wingate Junior College, Winona.

Group D.—Credit for one year's college work
No institutions classified in this group.

Teachers colleges:

- Asheville Normal and Associated Schools.
 (Asheville (for training teachers for elementary schools).
 East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville (two-year course).

Standard normal schools:

- Appalachian State Normal School, Boone.
 East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville (two-year course).
 Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee.

INSTITUTIONS FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Group A.—Four-year standard colleges

- Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.
 Livingstone College, Salisbury.
 Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.
 North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham.
 Shaw University, Raleigh.

Group B.—Four-year colleges in Class B. No institutions classified in this group.

Group C.—Credit for two years of college work

- Bennett College for Women, Greensboro.
 St. Augustine's School, Raleigh.
 The Joseph Keasby Brick Junior College, Bricks.

Group D.—Credit for one year's college work: No institutions classified in this group.

Teachers Colleges: Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem.

Standard normal schools:

- Elizabeth City State Normal School, Elizabeth City.
 State Normal School, Fayetteville.
 Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem (two-year course).

INSTITUTION FOR INDIANS

Standard normal school: Cherokee Indian Normal School, Pembroke.

North Dakota

University of North Dakota

The University of North Dakota has not adopted formal standards for accrediting collegiate institutions. The practice of the university in granting recognition to the colleges in the State is indicated in the following statements:

Jamestown College, Jamestown.

North Dakota Agricultural College, State College.

Degree accepted for graduate standing only in case applicant has completed work substantially equivalent to the requirements for the baccalaureate degree conferred by the University of North Dakota and has sufficient preparation for his graduate major and minors.

State Normal School, Dickinson.
State Normal and Industrial School,
Ellendale.

Advanced standing is granted as follows by the college of liberal arts and the school of education; (1) Students who have completed the 1-year professional course for high-school graduates in an accredited normal school are allowed 30 semester hours of advanced standing, provided they can satisfy the requirements for admission. (2) Students who have completed the 2-year professional course for high-school graduates in an accredited normal school are allowed 60 semester hours of advanced standing, provided they can satisfy the requirements for admission. (3) Students who have completed the regular 4-year or 5-year normal course are given 15 and 45 hours, respectively, of advanced standing. Correspondence-school credits which are given by institutions that have not been approved by the National University Extension Association are accepted only upon examination.

The college of liberal arts and the school of education allow 90 semester hours advanced standing to students who complete three or more years of work at these institutions. The degree (A. B. in Education) is accepted for graduate standing only if the student has completed work which is substantially equivalent to the requirements for the baccalaureate degree of the university and has sufficient preparation for his graduate major and minors.

Affiliated with the university. The college of liberal arts and the school of education accept work done in religion to the amount of 32 semester hours and grant credits toward degrees for Wesley College instructors in voice, piano, organ, violin, and expression to the amount of 8 semester hours, one-half hour lesson counting as one hour. Wesley College accepts credits from the university for theoretical work required for the teachers' certificate and graduation diploma.

State Teachers College, Mayville.
State Teachers College, Minot.
State Teachers College, Valley City.

Wesley College, Grand Forks.

North Dakota State School of Forestry,
Bottineau.

North Dakota State School of Science,
Wahpeton.

The college of liberal arts and the school of education allow 60 semester hours for the completion of the so-called junior college (2-year college) course. Students who take the trade or vocational courses at these institutions are given about three-fourths valuation on such subjects or courses as can be applied to the degree sought at the university.

Department of Public Instruction

No formal standards for accrediting higher educational institutions have been adopted by the Department of Public Instruction of North Dakota. For certification purposes recognition is given to colleges outside the State which are accredited by the national and regional accrediting associations. Recognition as indicated below is given to institutions within the State (1929-30):

FOR HIGH-SCHOOL CERTIFICATION

North Dakota Agricultural College, State College. University of North Dakota, University.

FOR HIGH-SCHOOL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATION

Jamestown College, Jamestown.

State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.

State Teachers College, Mayville.

State Teachers College, Minot.

State Teachers College, Valley City.

FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATION

State Normal School, Dickinson.

Ohio

Ohio State University

The Ohio State University has not adopted a special set of standards for accrediting the colleges of the State, but uses the standards for the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see p. 21) and of the Ohio College Association. These standards are practically the same with the exception of the amount of productive endowment. The Ohio College Association's standard relative to this item reads as follows:

(4) That it has productive endowment of \$500,000; or in the case of institutions that pay no salary to the faculty of instruction or which receive permanent support, equivalent to the income from the required endowment, from an established source, the executive committee shall have power to waive the endowment required, provided an institution meets fully all other requirements.

All colleges accredited by the North Central Association are accredited by the university. Several colleges belonging to the Ohio College Association, and therefore accredited by the university, are not accredited by the North Central Association, namely, Defiance College, Defiance, Notre Dame College and Ursuline College, Cleveland, and Ohio Northern University, Ada.

Following are the colleges in Ohio accredited by the North Central Association (1930):

Antioch College, Yellow Springs.
 Ashland College, Ashland.
 Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
 Capital University, Columbus.
 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
 College of Wooster, Wooster.
 Denison University, Granville.
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin.
 Hiram College, Hiram.
 John Carroll University, Cleveland.
 Kenyon College, Gambier.
 Lake Erie College, Painesville.
 Marietta College, Marietta.
 Miami University, Oxford.
 Mount Union College, Alliance.

Muskingum College, New Concord.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin.
 Ohio State University, Columbus.
 Ohio University, Athens.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
 Otterbein College, Westerville.
 St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.
 University of Akron, Akron.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
 University of Dayton, Dayton.
 University of the City of Toledo, Toledo.
 Western College for Women, Oxford.
 Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield.

The Ohio State University inspects a number of colleges in the State which do not hold membership in any of the standard accrediting agencies. An estimate of the value placed upon their credits is given below:

SENIOR COLLEGES

Full credit and admission to graduate school upon degree:

Bluffton College, Bluffton.

Full credit for first two years; partial credit for last two:

Ashland College, Ashland.¹¹
 Rio Grande College, Rio Grande.

Wilmington College, Wilmington.

Partial credit:

Cedarville College, Cedarville.
 Findlay College, Findlay.
 Mary Manse College, Toledo.

Mount St. Joseph on the Ohio College, Mount St. Joseph.
 Wilberforce University, Wilberforce.¹²

JUNIOR COLLEGES¹³

Glendale College, Glendale.
 St. Mary's of the Springs College, East Columbus.
 Urbana University, Urbana.

Youngstown Y. M. C. A. Junior College, Youngstown.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Teacher-training institutions are not rated by the Ohio State University. This is a matter which is largely within the province of the State department of public instruction. Practically all of these institutions are operated as regular colleges or in connection with standard colleges in the State and in the case of any college inspection the teacher-training work is naturally given consideration in the final adjustment of the value of credits. (Letter of B. L. Stradley, university examiner, October 24, 1929.)

¹¹ Colored.

¹² Added to accredited list of North Central Association at its annual meeting in March, 1930.

¹³ These institutions have not been measured and classified according to junior college standards, but they approach the status of junior colleges.

Department of Education

BASIC TEACHER-TRAINING STANDARDS

These standards are basic teacher-training regulations, but they do not include all Ohio teacher-training requirements and recommendations * * *. Standards in italics are goals toward which we are working; the remaining standards are now in effect. (*Organization and Basic Standards in Ohio Teacher Training, Ohio Department of Education, 1929.*)

1. *The institution shall be eligible to accrediting by the Association of American Universities or by the American Association of Teachers Colleges.* (For the present, the institution shall be eligible to accrediting in the Ohio College Association, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of American Universities, the American Association of Teachers Colleges, or some equivalent standard accrediting agency. The teachers college shall be eligible to accrediting by a professional standardizing agency.)

2. The teacher-training division in each institution shall be clearly defined. It shall have at its head an official who is capable of leadership in modern education.

3. *The majority of the teacher-training staff (not including the training and demonstration teachers) shall possess at least three years of graduate training in their respective teaching fields.*

4. *All members of the college teacher-training staff (including education, academic, and special teachers) shall possess professional training.*

5. All members of the teacher-training staff (including training and demonstration teachers) shall possess at least one year of graduate training.

6. The instruction in teacher-training institutions shall be of superior quality. It shall be characterized by the professionalization of subject matter, the correlation of content, educational theory, and the practice of teaching, resourceful types of student activity, and detailed and systematized knowledge of subject matter.

7. There shall be at least three full-time instructors in education in general high-school teacher training and at least five full-time instructors in education in both elementary and general high-school teacher training. There shall be at least four full-time instructors in music or physical education, if it is a teacher-training field. *There shall be at least two full-time instructors in English, history, social science, and biology and, if it is a teacher-training field, at least two full-time instructors in home economics, commerce, industrial arts, vocational education, and art; as soon as practicable the full-time staff in commerce shall be increased to four.*

8. *There shall be developed in each institution a comprehensive and reliable system of student selection and guidance.*

9. In a 4-year and 5-year teacher-training program, there shall be at least 75 students in the junior and senior years who are specializing in education. In each of the so-called special fields, there shall be at least 30 students in the four years who are majoring in the special teacher-training field.

10. All prospective teachers shall register for not less than 30 semester hours of college work under the direction of the teacher-training division of the institution before they are eligible to certification.

11. *The curriculum in all fields shall cover a period of at least five years. (For the next several years, most elementary teacher-training institutions should emphasize the 4-year program.)*

12. *There shall be adequate provision of laboratory and demonstration school or classroom facilities.*

13. A 2-year or 3-year curriculum in the elementary teacher-training field may be offered but it shall be accompanied by definite provision for the 4-year or the 5-year program of training in that field.

14. The group of strictly professional (education) courses, required of all candidates for the provisional certificate, shall include:

Required subject	Semester hours		
	High school	Elementary	Special
Educational psychology	3	3	8
Principles of education	3	3	3
Administration, organization, or management	2	2	2
Methods: Special methods in the teaching field or professionalized subject-matter courses	2	6	1 2 or 4
Observation and participation	2 or 3	2 or 3	2 or 3
Student teaching	3 or 4	5 or 4	5 or 4
Public-school music		3	
Physical education		2	
Art		2	
Education electives to total	21	31	24

¹ 6 in music.

15. The institution shall place adequate emphasis upon a superior type of remedial instruction, upon the knowledge of fundamental subject matter in each of the teaching fields, and upon a vivid understanding of such basic fields in all teaching as education, English, history, social science, and biology.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED 1929-30

Antioch College, Yellow Springs.	Ohio Northern University, Ada.
Ashland College, Ashland.	Ohio State University, Columbus.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.	Ohio University, Athens.
Bluffton College, Bluffton.	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Capital University, Columbus.	Otterbein College, Westerville
College of St. Mary of the Springs, East Columbus.	St. John's University, Teachers College, Toledo.
College of Wooster, Wooster.	State Normal College, Bowling Green.
Defiance College, Defiance.	State Normal College, Kent.
Denison University, Granville.	University of Akron, Akron.
Heidelberg College, Tiffin.	University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
Hiram College, Hiram.	University of Dayton, Dayton.
Lake Erie College, Painesville.	University of Toledo, Toledo.
Marietta College, Marietta.	Western College for Women, Oxford.
Miami University, Oxford.	Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
Mount Union College, Alliance.	Wilmington College, Wilmington.
Muskingum College, New Concord.	Wilberforce, University, Wilberforce. ¹
Oberlin College, Oberlin.	Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Oklahoma

University of Oklahoma

The Oklahoma State Board of Education is the authorized accrediting agency for the State. The University of Oklahoma cooperates with the board in drawing up standards for institutions of higher learning and in preparing lists of accredited institutions.

Department of Education

The standards employed by the Department of Education of Oklahoma in accrediting the senior colleges of the State are virtually the same as the standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see pp. 21 and 22).

¹ Colored.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACCREDITED 1929-30

(Some of the institutions have been only temporarily accredited and their status may change at the end of the present school year)

Bethany-Peniel College, Bethany.
 Catholic College of Oklahoma College for Women, Guthrie.
 Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
 Colored Agricultural and Normal University, Langston.
 East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
 Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah.
 Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva.
 Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
 Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City.
 Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
 Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell.
 Phillips University, Enid.
 Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant.
 Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman.
 University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Definition.*—A standard junior college is an institution of higher education with a curriculum covering two years of collegiate work (at least 60 semester hours, or the equivalent in year, term, or quarter credits), which is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited 4-year high school. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than 50 minutes net or their equivalent per week for a period of 18 weeks, two periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation.

2. *Admission.*—The junior college shall require for admission at least 15 units of secondary work. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or by the result of examinations. The major portion of the units accepted for admission must be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. *Organization.*—The work of the junior college shall be organized on a college basis, so as to secure equivalency in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a standard college.

4. *Faculty.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college shall be graduation from a standard college, and, in addition, graduate work in a university of recognized standing amounting to one year, presumably including the master's degree. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed 18 hours per week, 15 hours is recommended as the norm. Twenty-two hours of college and high-school work combined shall be the maximum. Members of the faculty shall be assigned work in keeping with their majors and minors in collegiate training. Instructors in junior colleges offering secondary work shall hold Oklahoma State high school certificates.

5. *Size of classes.*—Classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

6. *Registration.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least 60 students regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Of those enrolled at least one-third should be in the second year. The regulations concerning the number enrolled may be waived for the first year a college is accredited.

7. *Libraries and laboratories.*—The junior college shall have a live, well-distributed and efficiently administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books and periodicals. Such an appropriation shall be at least \$500. The junior college shall be provided with laboratories fully equipped to illustrate each course announced.

8. *Finances.*—The annual income shall be sufficient to provide adequately for maintaining these standards.

9. *Reports and records.*—An annual report shall be made to the State department of education, on blanks provided for the purpose, prior to November 1. A system of complete and accurate records showing the secondary and college credit of each student shall be maintained in such form as to be used easily and preserved safely.

10. *Inspection.*—The State board of education shall designate a committee which shall be responsible for the inspection of junior colleges. After a visit to a college, a complete report shall be made to the State board of education.

JUNIOR COLLEGES ACCREDITED FOR 60 SEMESTER HOURS, 1929-30

Bacone College, Bacone.	Muskogee Junior College, Muskogee
Cameron State School of Agriculture, Lawton.	Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, Miami.
Connors State School of Agriculture, Warner.	Oklahoma State Business Academy and Junior
Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo.	College, Tonkawa.

Oregon

University of Oregon

The University of Oregon has established no standards for accrediting higher institutions. It recognizes the work of the following institutions as indicated:

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

(Institutions of Full Collegiate Rank)

Albany College, Albany.	Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Linfield College, McMinnville.	Reed College, Portland.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.	Willamette University, Salem.
Pacific College, Newberg.	

JUNIOR COLLEGES

(Two Years of Advanced Standing Allowed)

Columbia University, Portland.	St. Mary's College, Portland.
Mount Angel College, St. Benedict.	

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

(A Maximum of Two Years of "Blanket" Credit Allowed)

Eastern Oregon Normal School, La Grande.	Oregon Normal School, Monmouth.
Marylhurst Normal School, Oswego.	Southern Oregon Normal School, Ashland.

Eugene Bible University, Eugene. It is possible for a student transferring from this institution to receive as much as 60 term hours or 40 semester hours of credit, but the credit must be in subjects specifically designated by the university.

Oregon Institute of Technology, Portland. Transcript of record given no evaluation. Admission granted with only first-year standing.

Philomath College, Philomath. Work given approximately three-fourths credit.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Oregon has adopted no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions. It recognizes as standard those institutions which have been accredited by such standardizing organizations as the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Pennsylvania

Department of Public Instruction, Standards for Approving Colleges

The act of assembly states that no charter for an incorporated institution, with power to confer degrees, shall be granted until the merits of the application, from an educational standpoint, shall be passed upon by the State council of education. The act further states that an institution hereafter chartered, with the power to confer degrees, must satisfy the following requirements:

1. A minimum productive endowment of at least \$500,000 beyond all indebtedness and assets invested in buildings and apparatus for the exclusive purpose of promoting instruction.

2. A faculty consisting of at least eight regular professors who devote all their time to the instruction of its college or university classes.

Exception: In colleges incorporated under the act and devoted to a specific subject, as literature or science, the faculty need not consist of more than three regular professors.

3. For the baccalaureate degree in art, science, philosophy or literature, a student must complete a college or university course covering four years.

4. The standard of admission to these 4-year courses shall not be less than four years of academic or high-school preparation or its equivalent.

In addition to the legal requirements for degree-conferring authority it is recommended that the standards set up by the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland and other standardizing agencies be considered in accrediting higher institutions of learning in Pennsylvania. These standards are:

1. The college year should include for each student not less than 32 weeks of actual instruction in academic work or the equivalent. The college should require for graduation not less than 120 semester hours of work, exclusive of extracurricular activities.

2. Members of the teaching staff of the college in regular charge of classes should have had not less than one year of graduate study and one-fourth of them should have had training equivalent to the degree of doctor of philosophy. However, efficiency in teaching as well as preparation and qualifications for teaching should be taken into account.

3. The maximum number of periods per week of teaching for each instructor should not exceed 18. Fifteen periods a week are recommended. The colleges should limit the number of students in any recitation or laboratory class to 30.

4. The curricula of the college should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution. Small institutions should confine their work to one or two degrees.

5. The college should maintain a library consisting of at least 7,000 volumes, exclusive of Government reports. The books should be well distributed and chosen for the lines of work the institution undertakes. The library should be under the direction of a trained librarian and should be kept alive by means of frequent additions thereto from funds annually provided.

6. The college should provide for the work of the students a laboratory, and equipment sufficient to develop all the courses offered in the sciences and frequent additions should be made by moneys appropriated therefor.

7. The college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of the college organization. Should the college charter provide for a preparatory school it

should be kept distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

8. No college will be approved by the State council of education until it has been visited by a member of the State council or by a person authorized to inspect the institution.

9. Other factors in determining the standing of the college are: Character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, soundness of scholarship, and the spiritual tone of the institution.

10. The college, to be of standard grade, must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees.

11. Honorary degrees should be granted only to persons whose achievements in science, literature, and public service in a community, are of outstanding merit. These degrees should not be conferred upon an alumnus until 15 to 20 years after graduation. The value of the degree is lessened unless such degrees are awarded very sparingly.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ACCREDITED 1929-30

Albright College, Reading. ¹¹	Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem.
Allegheny College, Meadville.	Mount St. Joseph College, Philadelphia.
Beaver College, Jenkintown.	Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg.	Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.	Pennsylvania State College, State College.
Cedar Crest College, Allentown.	Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia.
College Misericordia, Dallas.	Rosemont College, Rosemont.
Dickinson College, Carlisle.	Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.	St. Francis College, Loretto.
Dropsie College, Philadelphia.	St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, Pittsburgh.	St. Thomas College, Scranton.
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown.	St. Vincent College, Latrobe.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.
Geneva College, Beaver Falls.	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg.	Temple University, Philadelphia.
Grove City College, Grove City.	Thiel College, Greenville.
Haverford College, Haverford.	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Immaculata College, Immaculata.	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Juniata College, Huntingdon.	Ursinus College, Collegeville.
Lafayette College, Easton.	Villa Maria College, Erie.
La Salle College, Philadelphia.	Villanova College, Villanova.
Lebanon Valley College, Annville.	Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem.	Waynesburg College, Waynesburg.
Lincoln University, Lincoln University. ¹²	Westminster College, New Wilmington.
Marywood College, Scranton.	Wilson College, Chambersburg.
Mercyhurst College, Erie.	
Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem. ¹³	

TEACHERS COLLEGES

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg.	State Teachers College, Lock Haven.
State Teachers College, California.	State Teachers College, Mansfield.
State Teachers College, Clarion.	State Teachers College, Millersville.
State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg.	State Teachers College, Slippery Rock.
State Teachers College, Edinboro.	State Teachers College, West Chester.
State Teachers College, Indiana.	
State Teachers College, Kutztown.	

Standards for junior colleges have not been adopted.

¹¹ Moved from Myerstown, Pa., in 1929.

Rhode Island

Department of Education

We do not establish formal standards. For the content qualification, we accept the diploma of any standard, reputable 4-year college. We do not certificate on junior-college content. We recognize also the diplomas of State normal schools or similar training institutions, requiring three years of attendance and training after graduation for secondary schools. (*Letter of Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education, March 24, 1930.*)

South Carolina

University of South Carolina

The University of South Carolina has no formal standards for accrediting collegiate institutions. It grants recognition to the colleges of the State as indicated below (1929-30):

The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, Charleston.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College.

Coker College, Hartsville.

College of Charleston, Charleston.

Converse College, Spartanburg.

Erskine College, Due West.

Furman University, Greenville.

Limestone College, Gaffney.

Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton.

Winthrop College, Rock Hill.

Wofford College, Spartanburg.

Chocora College, Columbia.

Columbia College, Columbia.

Greenville Woman's College, Greenville.

Lander College, Greenwood.

Newberry College, Newberry.

Woman's College of Due West, Due West.¹⁵

Summerland College, Batesville.

Anderson College, Anderson.

Columbia Bible School, Columbia.

Wesleyan Methodist College, Central.

(a) Transcript of record given full value. Degree accepted for graduate standing. Graduate work accepted for advanced degrees.¹⁶

(b) Transcript of record given full value. Degree accepted for graduate standing.

(c) Transcript of record given full value. Graduation certificate accepted for full sophomore standing. (Two-year junior college.)

(d) Transcript of record given approximately three-fourths valuation.

(e) Transcript of record given no valuation. Admission granted with only first year standing.

South Dakota

University of South Dakota

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING COLLEGES

1. A standard college is one offering a course of four years in advance of the work of an accredited 4-year high school.
2. The departments of instruction shall be not less than seven in number.
3. Six thousand bound volumes may be accepted as meeting the minimum requirement for library. This must include satisfactory reference for each department of instruction, as well as general reference works. Not fewer than 25

¹⁵ Beginning with 1928 summer school no graduate work accepted for master's degree. Graduate work accepted for doctor's degree.

¹⁶ Consolidated with Erskine College in 1928; prior to 1928 classified as "b."

periodicals of good grade should be taken. The annual expenditure for periodicals and new books should not fall below \$400.

4. Laboratory equipment will correspond in extent to the courses offered. For a single year of chemistry or biology the minimum value of apparatus should be \$1,000; for a year of physics, \$1,500; for other sciences, an adequate amount.

5. Students should be required to present for admission not less than 15 units, as defined in the State high-school manual. Conditioned freshmen may be admitted under 21 years of age with not less than 14 units, and special students over 21 years of age may be admitted on such conditions as the authorities of the college may permit. The total of conditioned freshmen and special students must not exceed 15 per cent of the total enrollment.

6. For graduation the requirements shall be not less than 120 semester hours, including 6 hours in English, 12 hours in a foreign language, 6 hours in mathematics or a natural science, 6 hours in a social science, 12 hours in each of three minors, and anywhere from 24 to 36 hours in a major.

7. The degree conferred upon graduates shall be bachelor of arts, or bachelor of science, as the character of the course may render advisable.

8. The normal registration of students shall be 15 to 16 hours per week of prepared work. Credit on transfer to the university will be granted at the rate of 30 semester hours for the first year, and 32 for succeeding years. Applications for transfer credit on excess registration will be determined upon the basis of the quality of the student's work during his first semester at the university.

9. Class hours shall not be less than 50 minutes clear in length.

10. The maximum size of a recitation or laboratory section should be 30. Not more than 5 per cent of all sections may exceed this maximum.

11. The minimum scholastic requirement of all instructors shall be graduation from a standard college, or its definitely established equivalent. At least 60 per cent of the faculty must have the master's degree from an institution of acceptable grade. Graduate preparation of all instructors for the subject taught is very desirable, but the assignment of teachers is primarily to be adjusted by the authorities of the college.

12. Instruction shall be departmentalized as far as possible, and not less than eight teachers shall be doing college work.

13. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed 18 hours per week. (For interpreting this standard, two hours of laboratory supervision shall be considered the equivalent of one of recitation or lecture work.)

14. The salary to be paid instructors can not be specified, but the average annual turnover in teaching force should not exceed 30 per cent.

15. High-school and college students shall not be taught in the same classes.

16. The grading system and its administration, the form and keeping of the permanent records, the arrangement and clearness of the college catalogue or announcement, shall be such as conform to the better practice of higher institutions.

17. No institution will be accredited until it has graduated an acceptable class, but from a school otherwise meeting the standards a student may transfer credits to the university without prejudice, provided his average for the first semester in the university is not less than 80.

18. No college will be recognized as standard so long as any secondary school maintained by its organization and under its auspices is not accredited by the State department of public instruction.

FOUR-YEAR STANDARD COLLEGES ACCREDITED 1929-30

Augustana College, Sioux Falls.
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Huron College, Huron.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City.
Yankton College, Yankton.

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. An accredited junior college is one offering a course of two years, comprising not less than 60 semester hours, in advance of the work of an accredited 4-year high school.
2. The departments of instruction shall be not less than 5 in number.
3. Three thousand volumes, exclusive of public documents, may be accepted as meeting the minimum requirement for library. This must include satisfactory reference for each department of instruction, as well as general reference works. Not fewer than 20 periodicals of good grade should be taken. The annual expenditure for periodicals and new books should not fall below \$250.
4. Laboratory equipment will correspond in extent to the courses offered, but no effort should be made to offer chemistry or biology with less than \$1,000 of apparatus, or physics with less than \$1,500 of apparatus.
5. Students should be required to present for admission not less than 15 units, as defined in the State high-school manual. Conditioned freshmen may be admitted under 21 years of age with not less than 14 units, and special students over 21 years of age may be admitted on such conditions as the authorities of the college may permit. The total of conditioned freshmen and special students must not exceed 15 per cent of the total enrollment.
6. For graduation the requirement shall be not less than 60 semester hours, including 6 hours each in English, a foreign language, a social science, and either mathematics or a natural science.
7. A diploma may be issued to graduates, but no baccalaureate degree shall be conferred.
8. The normal registration of students shall be 15 or 16 hours per week of prepared work. Credit on transfer to the university will be granted at not to exceed 30 semester hours for the first year, and 32 hours for the second year.
9. Class hours shall not be less than 50 minutes clear in length.
10. The maximum size of a recitation or laboratory section shall be 30.
11. The minimum scholastic requirement of all instructors shall be graduation from a standard college, or its definitely established equivalent. At least 40 per cent of the faculty must have the master's degree from an institution of acceptable grade. Graduate preparation of all instructors for the subject taught is very desirable, but the assignment of teachers is primarily to be adjusted by the authorities of the college.
12. Instruction shall be departmentalized as far as possible, and not fewer than four teachers shall be doing college work.
13. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior college classes, 18 hours shall be a maximum. (For interpreting this standard, two hours of laboratory supervision shall be considered the equivalent of one of recitation or lecture work.)
14. The salary to be paid instructors can not be specified, but the average annual turnover in teaching force should not exceed 40 per cent.
15. High-school and college students shall not be combined into the same class for instruction, except in foreign language. In case of such combination, college students may claim credit at the rate of six semester hours for a course meeting five times per week throughout the year.
16. The grading system and its administration, the form and keeping of the permanent records, the arrangement and clearness of the college catalogue or announcement, shall be such as conform to the better practice of higher institutions.
17. No institution will be accredited until it has graduated an acceptable class, but from a school otherwise meeting the standards a student may transfer credits.

to the university without prejudice, provided his average for the first semester in the university is not less than 80.

18. No junior college will be accredited when maintained in connection with a secondary school unless such secondary school is fully accredited by the State department of public instruction.

ACCREDITED JUNIOR COLLEGES, 1929-30

Notre Dame Academy, Mitchell.
Wessington Springs Junior College, Wessington Springs.

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING TEACHERS COLLEGES

1. An accredited teachers college is one offering a course of four years in advance of the work of an accredited 4-year high school.

2. The departments of instruction shall not be less than nine in number.

3. Six thousand bound volumes, exclusive of Government documents, may be accepted as meeting the minimum requirement for library. This must include satisfactory reference for each department of instruction, as well as general reference works. Not fewer than 30 periodicals of good grade should be taken. The annual expenditure for periodicals and new books should not fall below \$600.

4. Laboratory equipment will correspond in extent to the courses offered. For a single year of chemistry or biology the minimum value of apparatus should be \$1,000; for a year of physics, \$1,500; for other sciences, an adequate amount.

5. Students should be required to present for admission not fewer than 15 units, as defined in the high-school manual. Conditioned freshmen may be admitted under 21 years of age with not less than 14 units, and special students over 21 years of age may be admitted on such conditions as the authorities of the college may permit. The total of conditioned freshmen and special students must not exceed 15 per cent of the total enrollment.

6. For graduation the requirement shall not be fewer than 120 semester hours, including 6 hours in English, an equal amount in mathematics or a natural science, 12 hours in each of three minors, and a major in education and psychology of not fewer than 32 hours.

7. The degree conferred upon graduates shall be bachelor of science in education.

8. The normal registration of students shall be 15 or 16 hours per week of prepared work, with a maximum of 20 hours per week under faculty regulation. Credit on transfer to the university will be granted at the rate of 24, 56, and 88 semester hours for one, two, and three years, respectively, of work in the teachers college. Applications for transfer credit in excess of this will be determined upon the basis of the quality of the student's work during his first semester at the university. Students may be awarded advanced standing not to exceed 36 semester hours in education, 16 in any other subject, and 12 of "blanket" or unclassifiable credit.

9. Class hours should be 50 minutes in length whenever possible. Shorter periods will submit credits to a proportionate reduction upon transfer.

10. The maximum size of a recitation or laboratory section should be 30. Not more than 5 per cent of all sections may exceed this maximum.

11. The minimum scholastic requirement of all instructors shall be graduation from a standard college, or its definitely established equivalent. At least 50 per cent of the faculty must have the master's degree from an institution of acceptable grade. Graduate preparation of all instructors for the subject taught is very desirable, but the assignment of teachers is primarily to be adjusted by the authorities of the college.

12. Instruction shall be departmentalized as far as possible, and not fewer than 12 teachers shall be doing college work.
13. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed 18 hours per week. (For interpreting this standard two hours of laboratory supervision shall be considered the equivalent of one of recitation or lecture work.)
14. The salary to be paid instructors can not be specified, but the average annual turnover in teaching force should not exceed 30 per cent.
15. High-school and college students shall not be taught in the same classes.
16. The grading system and its administration, the form and keeping of the permanent records, the arrangement and clearness of the college catalogue or announcement, shall be such as conform to the better practice of higher institutions.
17. No institution will be accredited until it has graduated an acceptable class, but from a school otherwise meeting the standards, a student may transfer credits to the university without prejudice, provided his average for the first semester in the university is not less than 80.

ACCREDITED TEACHERS COLLEGES, 1929-30

Eastern State Teachers College, Madison.	State Normal School, Spearfish.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.	State Normal School, Springfield.

Department of Public Instruction

The University of South Dakota is the accrediting agency for the State. To graduates of the institutions which the university has accredited recognition is granted as follows (1929-30):

For provisional diplomas (4-year course), provisional certificate, provisional State certificate (2-year course), and vocational certificate:

Augustana College, Sioux Falls.	South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.	State Normal School, Spearfish.
Eastern State Teachers College, Madison.	State Normal School, Springfield.
Huron College, Huron.	University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.	Yankton College, Yankton.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.	

For provisional certificate and State certificate (2-year course):

Notre Dame Academy, Mitchell.	Wessington Springs Junior College, Wessington Springs.
Redfield College, Redfield.	

For first grade certificate:

Augustana Academy, Canton.	Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
Augustana College, Sioux Falls.	Notre Dame Academy, Mitchell.
Eastern State Teachers College, Madison.	State Normal School, Spearfish.
Eureka Lutheran College, Eureka.	State Normal School, Springfield.
Freeman College, Freeman.	

Tennessee

University of Tennessee

The University of Tennessee has adopted no standards for accrediting colleges. Credits from institutions not members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (see pp. 15 and 16) are carefully checked and are accepted only tentatively pending the completion of a year's work in the University of Tennessee.

Department of Education

The Department of Education of Tennessee approves the colleges of the State on the basis of the result of personal inspection by a representative of the State board of education. Graduates of 4-year approved institutions who have completed at least 27 quarter hours credit in education may be issued certificates to teach in 4-year high schools. The certificates are limited to the subjects in which the applicants have completed at least 18 quarter hours credit.

Graduates of standard junior colleges or normal schools who have been in attendance for 72 weeks and completed 90 quarter hours credit, including 18 quarter hours credit in professional education, may be issued 4-year certificates to teach all the subjects in junior high schools or permanent certificates to teach the elementary branches.

Applicants from institutions outside the State may be issued professional certificates, provided the institution from which they come is a member of a standard accrediting association and, provided also, their records show that they have completed the required professional educational work.

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES ACCREDITED, 1929-30

Bethel College, McKenzie.	Milligan College, Milligan.
Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City.	Southwestern College, Memphis.
Cumberland University, Lebanon.	Tennessee College, Murfreesboro.
East Tennessee State Teachers College, Johnson City.	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville.
George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.	Tusculum College, Greenville.
King College, Bristol.	Union University, Jackson.
Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate.	University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.
Lambuth College, Jackson.	University of the South, Sewanee.
Maryville College, Maryville.	University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Middle Tennessee State Teachers College, Murfreesboro.	Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
	West Tennessee State Teachers College, Memphis.

NEGRO COLLEGES

Agricultural and Industrial Normal College for Negroes, Nashville.	Knoxville College, Knoxville.
Fisk University, Nashville.	Lane College, Jackson.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Centenary College, Cleveland.	Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens.
David Lipscomb College, Nashville.	Trevecca College, Nashville.
Freed Hardeman College, Henderson.	University of Tennessee Junior College, Martin.
Hiwassee College, Madisonville.	Ward-Belmont Junior College, Nashville.
Martin College, Pulaski.	
Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, Madison.	

NEGRO JUNIOR COLLEGES

Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown.
Swift Memorial College, Rogersville (one year only.)

Texas

University of Texas

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SENIOR COLLEGES

1. *Admission.*—A senior college shall require for admission a minimum of 15 units, accredited by the State department of education, or obtained by examination as an equivalent. (All examination papers are to be kept on file for one year, subject to inspection.) No quantitative condition may be allowed, but subject conditions are permissible provided 15 acceptable units are presented.

No affiliated units are to be accepted except from graduates of the secondary school from which they are obtained, or from another accredited school by which they were accepted for advanced standing.

The major portion of the secondary school credit should be definitely correlated with the curriculum of the college to which the student is admitted.

From a secondary school which is organized with separate junior high school and 3-year senior high school, 12 units done in the upper three years of the high school will satisfy the entrance requirement, the other three units being accepted en bloc from the junior high school work.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The senior college should require for graduation the satisfactory completion of not less than 180 term hours (or its equivalent in other college units of credit), with such further qualitative scholastic requirements, as each college may determine according to its conditions of work. The satisfactory completion of this amount of credit implies four full years of college work (with an aggregate of at least 144 weeks), unless the time is reduced by quality work, which grants the student the privilege of taking more than the normal amount of work each term. Any plan which reduces the aggregate time below 126 weeks must be considered as tending toward educational inefficiency.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. It is far better for a small institution to build one or two strong degrees.

When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equivalent in requirements for admission and graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves strictly to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—There should be maintained at least eight separate departments in liberal arts and sciences with not fewer than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

The size of the faculty should bear a definite relationship to the type of instruction, the number of students, and the number of classes offered.

5. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college should not maintain a preparatory school as a part of the college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter it must be rigidly separated to the extent of separate faculty, classes, and discipline.

At least 75 per cent of the students of a senior college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and sciences.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for a Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended for the heads of departments. In the department of education, in addition to the above, teachers should have had successful experience in public-school work.

7. *Salaries.*—Heads of departments should receive salaries not less than those paid by standard institutions. Under normal conditions it is expected that the salary of a full professor of a senior college should be made at least \$3,000 for the regular college year of 36 weeks.

8. *Classroom hours per teacher.*—The number of hours of work for each teacher will vary in the different departments. The amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed to keep abreast of the subjects, together with the number of students in the department, should be taken into account in determining this factor. Teaching demands exceeding 16 hours per week for each instructor should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

9. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory class should be limited to 30. A smaller number is much to be desired.

10. *Support.*—There should be an annual income of not less than \$30,000 from either or all of tuition, fees, rentals, or endowment (but not including charges for board and room) for the maintenance of the college exclusive of the academy, fine arts, and other departments.

To insure permanency it is urged that an adequate productive endowment be established and maintained by each standard senior college.

11. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodical publications, at least 8,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught in the college.

12. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient to perform all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, sufficiency to be measured by the use value. These facilities should be kept up by annual appropriations in keeping with the curriculum.

13. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, the heating, and ventilating of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and the methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

14. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standards for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. *Standing in educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

16. *Extracurricular activities.*—The proper administration of athletics, student publications, student organizations, and all other extracurricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college and, therefore, should be considered in classification.

Athletics: The members of the association will be expected to make regular reports on their supervision of athletics, showing that the latter are on a clean and healthy basis, that they do not occupy an undue place in the life of the college, and that strict eligibility and scholarship requirements are enforced. Professionalism and commercialism in athletics shall disqualify a college from membership in the approved list of the association.

17. *Enrollment.*—In order to maintain the tone and spirit of a standard senior college of the first class, a minimum enrollment of bona fide students (those carrying at least 12 hours of college credit work) shall be 135, of whom at least 35 shall be third and fourth class college students.

FIRST-CLASS SENIOR COLLEGES, MAY 15, 1929

Institutions that meet in full all the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive hour for hour credit.

Abilene Christian College, Abilene.	Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.	Simmons University, Abilene.
Austin College, Sherman.	Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Baylor College, Belton.	Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Baylor University, Waco.	Southwestern University, Georgetown.
College of Industrial Arts, Denton.	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches.
Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.	Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine.
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
Howard Payne College, Brownwood.	Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingaville. ¹¹
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.	Texas Presbyterian College, Milford. ¹¹
McMurry College, Abilene.	Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.	Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.	Trinity University, Waxahachie.
Rice Institute, Houston.	University of Texas, Austin.
St. Edward's University, Austin.	West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.
St. Mary's College, San Antonio.	

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. The preparatory work of a junior college must be accredited by the State department of education to the extent of at least four units for each year offered.

2. It should require for admission not fewer than 15 units, accredited by the State department of education. No quantitative conditions may be allowed; but subject conditions may be permitted, provided 15 acceptable units have been presented. Graduation from an accredited secondary school is a primary qualification for admission to full collegiate standing; 15 units without graduation does not meet the requirements (except of course, by examination or by individual approval). The major portion of the secondary-school courses accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

From a secondary school which is organized with separate junior high school and 3-year senior high school 12 units done in the upper three years of the high school will satisfy the entrance requirement, the other three units being accepted en bloc from the junior high-school work.

3. It should offer two years of college work, the equivalent of 15 60-minute hours per week of recitation each year.

4. If courses are offered in science above the academy, it should have laboratory equipment sufficient to perform all the experiments called for by such courses; sufficiency to be measured by the use value. These facilities should be kept up by the annual appropriations in keeping with the curriculum.

5. It should have a library of not fewer than 2,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught.

6. It should maintain at least five departments with a professor giving his full time to each. Teachers other than heads of departments may teach in more than one department. As speedily as possible such schools should go from five to six and seven, and even more, full professors. The library and laboratories should not lag in constant growth.

7. No teacher should be required to do more than 21 hours per week of classroom work.

8. No student should be allowed to do more than 15 hours of classroom work per week on a basis of 60 year-hours for graduation, i. e., as a rule the student

¹¹ Formerly (until 1929) South Texas State Teachers College.

¹¹ Discontinued at end of 1928-29.

should be allowed only one-fourth of his degree work per year. A student may take, in addition to 15 hours, a given amount of music or other fine arts.

9. All teachers should be graduates of standard colleges. The head of at least three departments should hold an M. A. degree from a standard college, and the heads of the other departments shall have the work for their M. A. degree actively in progress.

Graduation from a standard college is the desired standard for teachers of such special subjects as music, art, expression, physical education; and this standard is emphasized, but temporarily not required; teachers of such special departments must show a record of acceptable training in schools of their own specialties, and how much academic training each has had; on the basis of these data the committee shall determine the acceptabilities in each case.

10. Teachers may teach both preparatory and college classes. Preparatory students may carry classes only under the following restrictions:

(a) A student who is not a graduate of an affiliated school, or who has not 15 approved units, must be classed as a preparatory student and not as a college student.

(b) Only the student who is within two units of graduation from the preparatory department may enroll in any college class.

(c) A student must enroll for all required and elective entrance subjects necessary for his graduation from the preparatory department before enrolling for any college subject.

(d) All students who complete the preparatory course must be graduated and not simply passed into college without a diploma.

(e) In receiving students into the preparatory department each subject must be checked separately either by its affiliation, or by examination, or by the completion of an advanced preparatory course in that subject. Merely spending a year (or less) in the preparatory department does not approve the units previously earned by the students.

11. Enrollment. In order to maintain the tone and spirit of a standard junior college of the first class, a minimum enrollment of bona fide college students (those carrying at least 12 hours of college credit work) shall be 60, of whom at least 20 shall be second-year college students.

FIRST-CLASS JUNIOR COLLEGES, MAY 15, 1929

Institutions that meet in full all the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive hour for hour credit.

Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville.
 Burleson College, Greenville.
 Clarendon Junior College, Clarendon.
 Clifton College, Clifton.
 College of Marshall, Marshall.
 Decatur Baptist College, Decatur.
 Edinburg Junior College, Edinburg.
 Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville.
 Hillsboro Junior College, Hillsboro.
 Houston Junior College, Houston.
 Jacksonville College, Jacksonville.
 John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville.
 Kidd-Key College and Conservatory, Sherman.
 Lon Morris College, Jacksonville.
 North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington.
 Paris Junior College, Paris.

Randolph College, Cisco.
 San Antonio Junior College, San Antonio.
 Schreiner Institute, Kerrville.
 South Park Junior College, Beaumont.
 Temple Junior College, Temple.
 Texarkana Junior College, Texarkana.
 Texas Military College, Terrell.
 Thor Spring Christian College, Terrell.
 Tyler Junior College, Tyler.
 Victoria Junior College, Victoria.
 Wayland College, Plainview.
 Weatherford College, Weatherford.
 Wesley College, Greenville.
 Westminster College, Tehuacana.
 Westmoorland College, San Antonio.
 Wichita Falls Junior College, Wichita Falls.

SECOND-CLASS JUNIOR COLLEGES

Institutions that approximate the respective criteria prescribed but fall short of them in certain particulars. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than 13 session hours, or 26 semester hours, per year.

Blinn Memorial College, Brenham.
Littlefield College, Littlefield.

Ranger Junior College, Ranger.
St. Mary's College, Dallas.

Department of Education

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR A COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY OF THE FIRST-CLASS
AS ADOPTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND APPROVED BY THE
COLLEGE SECTION OF THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

1. *Entrance requirements.*—Entrance requirements should not be less than 15 standard high-school units.

2. *Required for graduation.*—The completion of four years of work of 36 weeks each, with an average of not fewer than fifteen 60-minute recitations per week. During each year the student may not complete, as a rule, more than one-fourth of the requirements for graduation, except when making up conditions. Should the college have four quarters, of 12 weeks each, then a student may graduate in less than four years. At least one year of actual residence work should be required of all students who enter with advanced standing.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is to be discouraged. It is far better for a small institution to build up one strong degree.

4. *Number of college departments.*—There should be maintained at least seven separate departments in liberal arts and sciences with not less than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

5. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college should be separate from any academic or preparatory school, to the extent of separate faculties and classes.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified shall consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended. In departments of education, in addition to the above requirements, teachers should have had successful experience in public-school work.

7. *Salaries.*—Heads of departments should not receive salaries less than those paid by standard institutions. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is a serious factor in determining the standing of any institution.

8. *Number of classroom hours per teacher.*—The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case shall more than 20 hours per week be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.

9. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory class should be limited to 30. A smaller number is much to be desired.

10. *Support.*—There should be an annual income of at least \$20,000 from either or all tuition fees, rent, or endowment. This does not include charges for board.

11. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodicals, 5,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught.

12. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient to perform all of the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences—sufficiency.

to be measured by the value of the apparatus—which shall be, in chemistry not less than \$2,500; in physics, not less than \$3,500; in biology, not less than \$2,500.

13. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

14. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. *Standing in educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

SENIOR COLLEGES ACCREDITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1930

Abilene Christian College, Abilene.	Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.	Simmons University, Abilene.
Austin College, Sherman.	Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Baylor College for Women, Belton.	Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Baylor University, Waco.	Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
College of Industrial Arts, Denton.	Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches.
Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.	Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine.
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
Howard Payne College, Brownwood.	Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville. ¹⁸
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.	Texas Technological College, Lubbock.
McMurry College, Abilene.	Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth.
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.	Trinity University, Waxahachie.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.	University of Texas, Austin (including Texas School of Mines, El Paso).
Rice Institute, Houston.	West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.
St. Edward's University, Austin.	
St. Mary's College, San Antonio.	

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING JUNIOR COLLEGES

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS¹⁹

1. *Definition.*—A standard junior college is an institution of higher education which offers and maintains at least 60 semester hours of work acceptable for advanced standing in the colleges of arts and sciences of standard senior colleges, including the equivalent of the required work of the first two years of said colleges of arts and sciences. A semester hour is defined as one period of classroom work in lecture or recitation extending through not less than 55 minutes net, or its equivalent, per week, for a period of 18 weeks at least, two periods of laboratory work being required as the equivalent of one hour of lecture or recitation. The junior college work is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited 4-year high school. Its classes are composed of only those students who have complied with the minimum requirements for admission. No junior college student shall receive credit for more than 16 hours in one semester exclusive of the required practical work in physical education. The maximum credit a student can earn in a junior college is 60 semester hours.

¹⁸ Formerly (until 1929) South Texas State Teachers' College.

¹⁹ The department has also a set of special requirements concerning credit for admission and for advanced standing.

2. *Admission.*—The junior college shall require for admission at least 15 units, representing a 4-year curriculum of secondary work as defined by the high-school division of the State department of education or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, excepting that credit for work completed in an unaccredited secondary school may be obtained upon the basis of examination. In no case shall entrance examinations be given for more than four units for each year spent in a secondary school. These examinations for secondary credit must be taken at the beginning of the term in which the student enters the junior college.

Students over 21 years of age who are able to demonstrate their fitness to do college work, may be admitted to college classes as special students, but they can not be candidates for graduation until they have met the requirements for admission as regular students.

A student shall not be given unconditioned college credit until all entrance conditions have been fully met.

It is recommended that the major portion of the units accepted for admission be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. *Organization.*—The work of the junior college shall be organized on a college, as distinguished from high-school basis, so as to secure equivalency in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two years of a standard college.

4. *Faculty.*—It shall maintain at least five departments with a professor giving his full time to each. Teachers other than heads of departments may teach in more than one department. As speedily as possible such schools should go from five to six and seven, and even more, full professors. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes in the junior college should be graduation from a standard college, and in addition, graduate work amounting to one year in a university of recognized standing. All the teachers shall be graduates of standard colleges. The head of each of at least three departments shall hold an M. A. degree from a standard college, and the heads of the other departments shall have the work for their M. A. degrees actively in progress. The courses taught by any teacher must be in the field of specialization represented by his graduate work. The teaching schedule of instructors shall not exceed 18 hours a week; 15 hours is recommended as the maximum.

5. *Size of classes.*—Classes of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

6. *Registration.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least 50 students regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Beginning with the session of 1928-29 the minimum will be 60. Of those enrolled, at least 20 should be in the second year. To be counted in this requirement the student must be taking 12 hours of work per week.

7. *Libraries.*—The junior college shall have a modern, well-distributed, catalogued, and efficiently administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, selected with special reference to the college work being offered, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books and periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least \$500.

8. *Laboratories.*—If courses are offered in science above the academy, it should have laboratory equipment sufficient for all the experiments called for by such courses, sufficiency to be measured by the value of the apparatus and its relation to the science courses offered.

9. *Student load.*—No student should be allowed to do more than 15 hours of classroom work per week on a basis of 60 year-hours for graduation; i. e., as a rule the student should be allowed only one-fourth of his degree work per year, unless

a student is a conditioned freshman. A student may take, in addition to 15 hours, a given amount of music or other fine arts.

10. *Inspection*.—No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an examiner representing the State superintendent of public instruction. Such inspection will not be authorized until the college has filed the regular information blank furnished by the State board of examiners.

11. *Affiliation*.—Before being classified, a junior college must have had its preparatory department affiliated by the State department of education to the extent of at least four units for each year offered.

JUNIOR COLLEGES ACCREDITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1930

Amarillo Junior College, Amarillo.	Paris Junior College, Paris.
Blinn Memorial College, Brenham.	Randolph Junior College, Cisco.
Burleson College, Greenville.	Ranger Junior College, Ranger.
Clarendon Junior College, Clarendon.	San Angelo Junior College, San Angelo.
Clifton College, Clifton.	San Antonio Junior College, San Antonio.
College of Marshall, Marshall.	St. Mary's College, Dallas.
Decatur Baptist College, Decatur.	Schreiner Institute, Kerrville.
Edinburg Junior College, Edinburg.	South Park Junior College, Beaumont.
Gainesville Junior College, Gainesville.	Temple Junior College, Temple.
Hillsboro Junior College, Hillsboro.	Texarkana Junior College, Texarkana.
Houston Junior College, Houston.	Texas Christian College, Terrell.
Jacksonville Junior College, Jacksonville.	Texas Military College, Terrell.
John Tarleton College, Stephenville.	Tyler Junior College, Tyler.
Junior College of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Brownsville.	Victoria Junior College, Victoria.
Kidd-Key College, Sherman.	Wayland College, Plainview.
Littlefield College, Littlefield.	Weatherford College, Weatherford.
Lon Morris College, Jacksonville.	Wesley College, Greenville.
Lutheran College, Seguin.	Westminster College, Tehuacana.
North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington.	Westmoorland College, San Antonio.
	Wichita Falls Junior College, Wichita Falls.

COLLEGES FOR NEGROES

Senior

Bishop College, Marshall.	Samuel Houston College, Austin.
Guadalupe College, Seguin.	Wiley College, Marshall.
Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View.	

Junior

Butler College, Tyler.	St. Philip's Junior College, San Antonio.
Houston Colored Junior College, Houston.	Texas College, Tyler.
Jarvis Christian Institute, Hawkins.	Tillotson College, Austin.

Utah

University of Utah

There are but two 4-year colleges in Utah outside of the State university—the *Agricultural College of Utah*, Logan, and *Brigham Young University*, Provo. The University of Utah accepts, in general, the work of the other two colleges on the same basis as its own, reserving the right to evaluate it as it sees fit. In the case of Brigham Young University, no credit is allowed for work done in theology.

Students from the four junior colleges maintained by the Church of the Latter Day Saints—Dixie College, St. George; Latter Day Saints College, Salt Lake City; Snow College, Ephraim; and Weber College, Ogden—and from Westminster Junior College and St. Mary's of the Wasatch, Salt Lake City, are admitted to the university with advanced standing, but in the case of the Latter Day Saints institutions frequently with a reduction in credits.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of Utah has adopted no requirements for accrediting the three 4-year higher educational institutions of the State, but it recognizes their work as being of standard grade. The institutions are:

Agricultural College of Utah (including the Branch Agricultural College at Cedar City), Logan. | Brigham Young University, Provo. University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITING JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. A junior college shall be understood to designate an institution of higher learning which gives two years of college work commonly known as the freshman and sophomore years.
2. A junior college shall require for admission the satisfactory completion of 15 scholastic units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or 12 scholastic units in the upper three years of a secondary school similarly approved.
3. A junior college shall offer college work in at least four groups or departments, including in each year one or more subjects in each of three of the following groups: Language, history and social science, biological science, physical science, mathematics, business, vocational training, and education. The recognition of practice teaching in junior colleges shall be a prerogative of the State board of education.
4. A junior college shall require as a minimum for graduation 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours of college work.
5. The faculty of a junior college shall be made up of teachers of recognized ability, holding at least the master's degree from an accredited institution, or the equivalent of such degree.
6. No instructor in a junior college shall carry more than 20 teaching hours a week. If part of the instructor's teaching is in the high school, five hours of high-school teaching may be counted as four hours of junior college teaching.
7. The nature and quality of the instruction in all subjects taught in a junior college shall be approved by the State board of education as a prerequisite of accreditation.
8. By permission of the faculty of a junior college, a high-school student of special ability, who has finished his junior year with an excess of credits, may, after registering for the high-school subjects needed to complete 16 units for graduation, take the remainder of his year's work in the junior college. He shall not be classified as a junior college student, however, until he has fully completed all requirements for entrance to the college.
9. The student load in a junior college shall consist of 16 hours with a maximum of 18 hours for exceptional students.
10. A junior college shall possess a library with a minimum of 5,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught. It shall be receiving regularly at least two standard periodicals. It shall be provided with a definite appropriation of not less than 50 cents per capita of students enrolled for the purchase of new books yearly.
11. In a course requiring laboratory work, a junior college shall possess equipment necessary to meet college standards, the adequacy of such equipment to be determined by the State board of education.
12. Accreditation, once granted, shall not be considered a permanent acquirement. It may be withdrawn whenever it is evident that the standards as set forth by the State board of education have not been fully met.

13. A State school desiring to be accredited as a junior college shall apply to the State board of education for inspection.

The work of the following institutions is accepted toward fulfilling requirements for State certification (1929-30):

Dixie Normal College, St. George.
 Judge Memorial High School, Salt Lake City.
 Latter Day Saints College, Salt Lake City.
 Logan Academy, Logan.
 Rowland Hall, Salt Lake City.
 Sacred Heart Academy, Ogden.
 St. Ann's School, Salt Lake City.
 St. Joseph's School, Ogden.

St. Mary's of the Wasatch, Salt Lake City.
 Seventh Day Adventist School, Ogden.
 Seventh Day Adventist School, Salt Lake City.
 Snow College, Ephraim.
 Wasatch Academy, Mount Pleasant.
 Weber Normal College, Ogden.
 Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

Vermont

University of Vermont

The University of Vermont has not formally adopted standards for accrediting higher institutions. It grants credit as indicated to the following 4-year colleges of the State:

Middlebury College, Middlebury:

Credentials accepted at full value.

Norwich University, Northfield:

Students are not transferred unless the University of Vermont entrance requirements are satisfied, and then only subject to a discount of 30 semester hours of credit.

St. Michael's College, Winooski Park:

The work in Greek, Latin, and French is satisfactory.

Other credits are not accepted except by advance standing examination.

There are no junior colleges in the State.

A standardized 2-year course in teacher training is offered at the University of Vermont, Burlington, and at the State normal schools at Castleton and Johnson. The University of Vermont does not recognize the teacher-training work given on its own campus for advanced standing in the college of arts and science, and accordingly can not recognize that given at the other two institutions.

Department of Education

There is no formal accrediting of higher educational institutions by the Department of Education of Vermont. Institutions which are accepted for the certification of teachers are:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.

Trinity College, Burlington.

Norwich University, Northfield.

University of Vermont, Burlington.

St. Michael's College, Winooski Park.

Virginia

University of Virginia

In granting advanced standing to students from institutions of higher learning in the State the University of Virginia accepts the lists of 4-year colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions prepared by the State board of education.

Department of Education

For accrediting 4-year colleges the State Board of Education of Virginia has adopted, with slight modifications, the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (see pp. 15 and 16); for junior colleges it has adopted the standards, also slightly modified, recommended by

the American Association of Junior Colleges (see pp. 31 and 32). It has adopted no standards for teacher-training institutions.

The following institutions are recognized as standard colleges, standard junior colleges, standard technical and professional colleges, and standard normal schools (1929-30):

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COLLEGES

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
 College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
 Emory and Henry College, Emory.
 Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
 Hollins College, Hollins.
 Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.
 Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
 Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
 Roanoke College, Salem.

Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
 University of Richmond (Richmond College, Westhampton College), Richmond.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
 Virginia Union University, Richmond.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Averett College, Danville.
 Blackstone College for Girls, Blackstone.
 Bluefield College, Bluefield.
 Marion College, Marion.
 Martha Washington College, Abingdon.
 Mary Baldwin College, Staunton.

Shenandoah College, Dayton.
 Stonewall Jackson College, Abingdon.
 Sullins College, Bristol.
 Virginia College, Roanoke.
 Virginia Intermont College, Bristol.
 Virginia Theological Seminary and College (college department), Lynchburg, Va.⁶

Under the designation "Standard technical colleges and standard professional colleges," the board lists the following institutions:

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.
 State Teachers College, Farmville.
 State Teachers College, Fredericksburg.
 State Teachers College, Harrisonburg.

State Teachers College, Radford.
 Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg.⁶

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Armstrong Normal School, Richmond.
 Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton.⁶

Richmond City Normal School.
 St. Paul Normal and Industrial Institute, Lawrenceville.⁶

Washington

University of Washington

The University of Washington has not adopted formal standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning. Its practice in accepting credits from the institutions in the State is shown in the following statement:

FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

Transcript of record given full value subject to university regulations. Degree accepted for graduate standing. Graduate work accepted for advanced degrees:

State College of Washington, Pullman.

Transcript of record given full value subject to university regulations. Degree accepted for graduate standing:

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.

Gonzaga University, Spokane (accredited at the rate of 16 hours per semester).

Whitman College, Walla Walla.

⁶ Colored.

Transcript of record given full value subject to university regulations. Graduation certificate accepted for junior standing. (Two-year junior colleges.):

Seattle College, Seattle.

Seattle Pacific College, Seattle (freshman and sophomore years).

Spokane University, Spokane (freshman and sophomore years).

Walla Walla College, College Place (freshman and sophomore years).

Transcript of record accepted for admission on a provisional basis. Valuation determined after completion of satisfactory record in residence (usually in upper division courses) or upon special recommendation of the presidents of the institutions concerned:

Seattle Pacific Senior College, Seattle (junior and senior work accepted on special recommendation).

Walla Walla Senior College, College Place (junior and senior work accepted on special recommendation).

Transcript of record given no valuation. Admission granted with only first-year standing:

Spokane University Senior College, Spokane.

Whitworth College, Spokane.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Transcript of record given full value subject to university regulations. Graduation certificate accepted for junior standing. (Two-year junior colleges.)

Centralia Junior College, Centralia.

Spokane University, Spokane.

Forest Ridge Convent, Seattle.

St. Martin's College, Lacey.

Mount Vernon Junior College, Mount Vernon.

Walla Walla College, College Place.

Pacific Lutheran College, Parkland.

Yakima Junior College, Yakima.

Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Holy Names Academy, Normal Department, Seattle.

State Normal School, Cheney.

Holy Names Academy, Normal Department, Spokane.

Washington State Normal School, Bellingham,
Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg.

Department of Education

The State Board of Education of Washington has provided "That there be two plans for accrediting higher institutions within the State of Washington²¹ to be known as Class A accreditation and Class B accreditation."

CLASS A ACCREDITATION

Class A accreditation shall extend to all schools based on acceptable national standards of accreditation. Class A accreditation shall extend to all graduates applying for certification when the standard certification requirements have been met.

CLASS B ACCREDITATION

Class B accreditation shall be under the immediate direction of the State board of education, which may recognize graduates worthy of consideration only when the individual achievement of the particular graduate is satisfactory: *Provided*, That in no case shall more than the upper two-thirds of the graduating class, meeting the certification requirements at the time of graduation, be recommended by the institution for certificates to teach in the State of Washington; *Provided further*, That if at any time a larger number be recommended by the institution, such recommendation shall be presented to the State board of education for consideration at its annual meeting in June.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

CLASS A, 1929-30

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.

University of Washington, Seattle.

Gonzaga University, Spokane.

Whitman College, Walla Walla.

State College of Washington, Pullman.

CLASS B, 1929-30

Spokane University, Spokane.

Whitworth College, Spokane.

²¹ The State board of education also maintains a list of institutions outside the State of Washington which it accredits for teacher certification; but since the accrediting of institutions is provided for in every State by either the State university or State department of education or by at least one of the voluntary accrediting associations, the list is omitted.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

CLASS A, 1929-30

Holy Names Academy, Normal Department, Seattle.	State Normal School, Bellingham.
Holy Names Academy, Normal Department, Spokane.	State Normal School, Ellensburg.
State Normal School, Cheney.	Walla Walla College, Normal Department, College Place.

CLASS B, 1929-30

Pacific Lutheran College, Normal Department, Parkland.	Seattle Pacific College, Normal Department, Seattle.
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West Virginia

West Virginia University bases its recognition of the higher educational institutions in the State on information obtained from inspections which it conducts from time to time. With reference to other State institutions, its practice is to give full credit for courses approved by the State board of education.

STANDARD COLLEGES WHOSE CREDITS ARE ACCEPTED AT FACE VALUE (1929-30)

Bethany College, Bethany.	Marshall College, Huntington.
Concord State Normal School (teachers college), Athens.	New River State School, Montgomery, ^{**}
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins.	Salem College, Salem.
Fairmont State Normal School (teachers college), Fairmont.	West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS OFFERING 3-YEAR COLLEGE COURSES FOR WHICH FULL CREDIT IS GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY

Glenville State Normal School, Glenville.
Shepherd College State Normal School, Shepherdstown.
West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

A maximum of two years of college work is accepted from these institutions
Alderson Junior College, Alderson.
Greenbrier College for Women, Lewisburg.
Potomac State School, Keyser.

State Department of Education

The State Department of Education of West Virginia has adopted no formal standards for accrediting higher educational institutions. It gives recognition to the institutions in the State as follows:

Standard 4-year colleges:	Standard 4-year colleges—Continued.
Bethany College, Bethany.	West Virginia University, Morgantown
New River State School, Montgomery.	West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

^{**} This institution has been recently authorized to extend its course to four years and to grant degrees. The university has accepted as much as three years' work from the institution, and will probably accept fourth-year work when applications are made, since it is the practice of the university to accept at face value all credits of State institutions whose courses of study have been approved by the State board of education.

NEGRO COLLEGES

Bluefield Institute, Bluefield.
 West Virginia State College, Institute.
 Standard teachers colleges:
 Concord State Normal School, Athens.
 Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont.
 Marshall College, Huntington.

Approved for two and three year courses:
 Glenville State Normal School, Glenville.
 Shepherd College State Normal School, Shepherdstown.
 West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty.

All college credits accepted for State teachers' certificates in so far as they meet the group requirements and other requirements of teacher-training courses:

Broadus College, Philippi.
 Davis and Elkins College, Elkins.
 Morris Harvey College, Barboursville.
 Salem College, Salem.

Junior colleges:
 Alderson Junior College, Alderson.
 Greenbrier College for Women, Lewisburg.
 Potomac State School, Keyser. (Approved for three years of college work.)
 Storer College, Harpers Ferry.¹

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin

The University of Wisconsin handles each transcript of record on its individual merits. Grades must average "Fair" or above; that is, a grade of C on a scale of A, B, C, D, E, if D is the passing grade. Ordinarily, however, transcripts from the schools listed below fall into the classifications indicated (1929-30):

4-YEAR COLLEGES

Transcript of record given full value:

Beloit College, Beloit.
 Carroll College, Waukesha.
 Lawrence College, Appleton.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee.

Milton College, Milton.
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
 Mount Mary College, Milwaukee.²
 Ripon College, Ripon.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

(The State teachers colleges have not had their new 4-year courses estimated for entrance to the graduate school. However, their records will be handled as though they came from accredited colleges.)

Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point.
 State Teachers College, Eau Claire.
 State Teachers College, La Crosse.
 State Teachers College, Milwaukee.
 State Teachers College, Oshkosh.

State Teachers College, Platteville.
 State Teachers College, River Falls.
 State Teachers College, Superior.
 State Teachers College, Whitewater.

Transcript of record accepted for admission on a provisional basis. Valuation determined only after completion of satisfactory record in residence:

Nashotah House, Nashotah. (Gives a 3-year collegiate course.)
 Northwestern College, Watertown. (No credit allowed for work in laboratory sciences.)
 St. Francis Seminary, St. Francis.

¹Colored.

²Formerly St. Mary's College, Prairie du Chien.

Valuation of credentials not covered by preceding classification and stated fully on report:

Mission House College, Plymouth.
Northland College, Ashland.
St. Norbert's College, West De Pere.
Stout Institute, Menomonie.

Graduates may enter as seniors. If their college committee recommends a particular student for entrance to the graduate school, he will be admitted.
(A State teachers college. Has a course in industrial education which meets the entrance requirements to the graduate school if taken since 1922. The home economics course does not admit the student to the graduate school.)

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Transcript of record accepted for admission on a provisional basis. Valuation determined only after completion of satisfactory record in residence:

Central Wisconsin College, Scandinavia.
Edgewood Junior College, Madison.
Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac.
Northwestern Military Academy, Lake Geneva. (Has a 1-year college course which is recognized tentatively on their recommendation.)

Transcript of record given full value. Graduation certificate accepted for full junior standing:

University of Wisconsin Extension Day School, Milwaukee.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction of Wisconsin has no formal standards for accrediting colleges. In giving recognition to institutions outside the State, it makes use of the lists of institutions prepared by the national and regional accrediting associations. The institutions in the State which it approves for teacher certification (1929-30) are:

Beloit College, Beloit.
Carroll College, Waukesha.
Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point.
Lawrence College, Appleton.
Marquette University, Marquette.
Milton College, Milton.
Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
Mount Mary College, Milwaukee.*
Northland College, Ashland.
Ripon College, Ripon.

State Teachers College, Eau Claire.
State Teachers College, La Crosse.
State Teachers College, Milwaukee.
State Teachers College, Oshkosh.
State Teachers College, Platteville.
State Teachers College, River Falls.
State Teachers College, Superior.
State Teachers College, Whitewater.
Stout Institute, Menomonie.
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming

The presence of but one institution of higher learning in the State of Wyoming obviates the necessity for accrediting activity on the part of the State university or the State department of education. For admission with advanced standing to the University of Wyoming and for certificating teachers, dependence is had upon the policy of the State universities of the States in which the institutions whose students are concerned are located and upon the lists of the accrediting associations. (See pp. 9 to 31.)

* Formerly St. Mary's College, Prairie du Chien.

III. Professional and Technical Schools Accredited, Approved, or Classified by National Organizations

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy

Secretary: Zada M. Cooper, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa

Members, 1929-30

- Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Department of Pharmacy, Auburn, Ala.
University of California, California College of Pharmacy, San Francisco, Calif.
University of Southern California, College of Pharmacy, Los Angeles, Calif.
University of Colorado, College of Pharmacy, Boulder, Colo.
George Washington University, School of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C.
Howard University, College of Pharmacy, Washington D. C.
University of Florida, College of Pharmacy, Gainesville, Fla.
University of Georgia, School of Pharmacy, Athens, Ga.
University of Idaho, Southern Branch, Division of Pharmacy, Pocatello, Idaho.
University of Illinois, School of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, Indianapolis, Ind.
Purdue University, School of Pharmacy, La Fayette, Ind.
University of Notre Dame, Department of Pharmacy, Notre Dame, Ind.
Valparaiso University, Department of Pharmacy, Valparaiso, Ind.
State University of Iowa, College of Pharmacy, Iowa City, Iowa.
University of Kansas, School of Pharmacy, Lawrence, Kans.
Louisville College of Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.
Loyola University, New Orleans College of Pharmacy, New Orleans, La.
Tulane University of Louisiana, School of Pharmacy, New Orleans, La.
University of Maryland, School of Pharmacy, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, Mass.
Detroit Institute of Technology, College of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Detroit, Mich.
University of Michigan, College of Pharmacy, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, College of Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Mississippi, School of Pharmacy, University, Miss.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy, St. Louis, Mo.
State University of Montana, School of Pharmacy, Missoula, Mont.
Creighton University, College of Pharmacy, Omaha, Nebr.
University of Nebraska, College of Pharmacy, Lincoln, Nebr.
Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Newark, N. J.
University of North Carolina, School of Pharmacy, Chapel Hill, N. C.
North Dakota Agricultural College, School of Pharmacy, University, N. Dak.
Ohio Northern University, College of Pharmacy, Ada, Ohio.
Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio.
Western Reserve University, School of Pharmacy, Cleveland, Ohio.
University of Oklahoma, School of Pharmacy, Norman, Okla.
Oregon Agricultural College, School of Pharmacy, Corvallis, Oreg.
North Pacific College of Oregon, School of Pharmacy, Portland, Oreg.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Temple University, School of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of the Philippines, School of Pharmacy, Manila, P. I.
University of Porto Rico, College of Pharmacy, Rio Piedras, P. R.
Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences, Providence, R. I.

¹ Colored.

¹ Added to list in 1929.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina, School of Pharmacy, Charleston, S. C.
 South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Division of Pharmacy, Brookings, S. Dak.
 Meharry Medical College, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tenn.¹
 University of Tennessee, School of Pharmacy, Memphis, Tenn.
 University of Texas, College of Pharmacy, Galveston, Tex.
 Medical College of Virginia, School of Pharmacy, Richmond, Va.
 University of Washington, College of Pharmacy, Seattle, Wash.
 State College of Washington, School of Pharmacy, Pullman, Wash.
 West Virginia University, School of Medicine, Department of Pharmacy, Morgantown, W. Va.
 University of Wisconsin, Course in Pharmacy, Madison, Wis.

Associate Members

College of the City of Detroit, School of Pharmacy, Detroit, Mich.
 Duquesne University, School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 University of South Carolina, School of Pharmacy, Columbia, S. C.

American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business

Secretary: William A. Rawles, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Members, March, 1930

University of Alabama, School of Commerce and Business Administration, University, Ala.
 Leland Stanford Junior University, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Calif.
 University of California, College of Commerce, Berkeley, Calif.
 University of Southern California, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Los Angeles, Calif.
 University of Denver, School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, Denver, Colo.
 University of Florida, College of Commerce and Journalism, Gainesville, Fla.¹
 Georgia School of Technology, School of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.
 University of Georgia, School of Commerce, Athens, Ga.
 Northwestern University, School of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Chicago, School of Commerce and Administration, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana University, School of Commerce and Finance, Bloomington, Ind.
 State University of Iowa, College of Commerce, Iowa City, Iowa.
 University of Kansas, School of Business, Lawrence, Kans.
 University of Kentucky, College of Commerce, Lexington, Ky.
 Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Commerce and Business Administration, New Orleans, La.
 Boston University, College of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.
 Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston, Mass.
 University of Michigan, School of Business Administration, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Minnesota, School of Business Administration, Minneapolis, Minn.
 University of Missouri, School of Business and Public Administration, Columbia, Mo.
 Washington University, School of Business and Public Administration, St. Louis, Mo.
 University of Nebraska, College of Business Administration, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Dartmouth College, Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Hanover, N. H.
 Columbia University, School of Business, New York, N. Y.
 New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, New York, N. Y.
 Syracuse University, College of Business Administration, Syracuse, N. Y.
 University of North Carolina, School of Commerce, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 University of North Dakota, School of Commerce, University, N. Dak.
 Ohio State University, College of Commerce and Administration, Columbus, Ohio.
 University of Cincinnati, College of Engineering and Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 University of Oklahoma, School of Business, Norman, Okla.
 University of Oregon, School of Business Administration, Eugene, Oreg.
 University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of Pittsburgh, School of Business Administration, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Southern Methodist University, School of Commerce, Dallas, Tex.
 University of Texas, School of Business Administration, Austin, Tex.

¹ Colored.

¹ Added to list in 1929.

University of Virginia, McIntire School of Commerce, Charlottesville, Va.
Washington and Lee University, School of Commerce and Administration, Lexington, Va.
University of Washington, College of Business Administration, Seattle, Wash.
Marquette University, College of Business Administration, Milwaukee, Wis.
University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Madison, Wis.

American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism

Secretary: H. H. Herbert, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Members, June, 1930

Leland Stanford Junior University, Division of Journalism, Stanford University, Calif.
Northwestern University, Medill School of Journalism, Chicago and Evanston, Ill.
University of Illinois, School of Journalism, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana University, Department of Journalism, Bloomington, Ind.
State University of Iowa, School of Journalism, Iowa City, Iowa.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Department of Industrial Journalism, Manhattan, Kans.
University of Kansas, Department of Journalism, Lawrence, Kans.
Louisiana State University, Department of Journalism, Baton Rouge, La.
University of Michigan, Department of Journalism, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Department of Journalism, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Missouri, School of Journalism, Columbia, Mo.
State University of Montana, School of Journalism, Missoula, Mont.
University of Nebraska, School of Journalism, Lincoln, Nebr.
Columbia University, School of Journalism, New York, N. Y.
Syracuse University, Department of Journalism, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Department of Journalism, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Oklahoma, School of Journalism, Norman, Okla.
University of Oregon, School of Journalism, Eugene, Oreg.
University of Texas, Department of Journalism, Austin, Tex.
University of Washington, School of Journalism, Seattle, Wash.
University of Wisconsin, School of Journalism, Madison, Wis.

American Bar Association

Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar

Secretary: Alexander B. Andrews, 239 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Approved Law Schools, February 1, 1930

University of Alabama, School of Law, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
University of Arkansas, School of Law, Fayetteville, Ark.
Leland Stanford Junior University, Law School, Stanford University, Calif.
University of California, School of Jurisprudence, Berkeley, Calif.
University of Southern California, School of Law, Los Angeles, Calif.
University of Colorado, School of Law, Boulder, Colo.
University of Denver, School of Law, Denver, Colo.
Yale University, School of Law, New Haven, Conn.
Catholic University of America, School of Law, Washington, D. C.
Georgetown University, School of Law, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University, Law School, Washington, D. C.
University of Florida, College of Law, Gainesville, Fla.
Emory University, Lamar School of Law, Atlanta, Ga.
Mercer University, School of Law, Macon, Ga.
University of Georgia, Law School, Athens, Ga.
University of Idaho, College of Law, Moscow, Idaho.

De Paul University, College of Law, Chicago, Ill.
Loyola University, School of Law, Chicago, Ill.
Northwestern University, School of Law, Chicago, Ill.
University of Chicago, Law School, Chicago, Ill.
University of Illinois, College of Law, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana University, School of Law, Bloomington, Ind.
University of Notre Dame, College of Law, Notre Dame, Ind.
Valparaiso University, Law School, Valparaiso, Ind.
Drake University, Law School, Des Moines, Iowa.
State University of Iowa, College of Law, Iowa City, Iowa.
University of Kansas, School of Law, Lawrence, Kans.
Washburn College, School of Law, Topeka, Kans.
University of Kentucky, College of Law, Lexington, Ky.
Louisiana State University, Law School, Baton Rouge, La.
Tulane University of Louisiana, College of Law, New Orleans, La.
University of Maryland, School of Law, Baltimore, Md.
Boston University, School of Law, Boston, Mass.
Harvard University, Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
University of Michigan, Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Law School, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Mississippi, School of Law, University, Miss.
Louis University, School of Law, St. Louis, Mo.
University of Missouri, School of Law, Columbia, Mo.
Washington University, School of Law, St. Louis, Mo.
State University of Montana, School of Law, Missoula, Mont.
Creighton University, College of Law, Omaha, Nebr.
University of Nebraska, College of Law, Lincoln, Nebr.
Columbia University, School of Law, New York, N. Y.
Cornell University, Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.
Syracuse University, College of Law, Syracuse, N. Y.
University of North Carolina, School of Law, Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of North Dakota, School of Law, University, N. Dak.
Ohio State University, College of Law, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Cincinnati, College of Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Western Reserve University, Franklin T. Backus Law School, Cleveland, Ohio.
University of Oklahoma, School of Law, Norman, Okla.
University of Oregon, School of Law, Eugene, Oreg.
University of Pennsylvania, Law School, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Furman University, School of Law, Greenville, S. C.
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University of South Dakota, School of Law, Vermillion, S. Dak.
University of Tennessee, College of Law, Knoxville, Tenn.
Vanderbilt University, School of Law, Nashville, Tenn.
Southern Methodist University, School of Law, Dallas, Tex.
University of Texas, School of Law, Austin, Tex.
University of Utah, School of Law, Salt Lake City, Utah.
University of Richmond, School of Law, Richmond.
University of Virginia, Department of Law, Charlottesville, Va.
Washington and Lee University, School of Law, Lexington, Va.
University of Washington, School of Law, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia University, College of Law, Morgantown, W. Va.
Marquette University, Law School, Milwaukee, Wis.
University of Wisconsin, Law School, Madison, Wis.
University of Wyoming, Law School, Laramie, Wyo.

American Library Association

Board of Education for Librarianship

Chairman: H. W. Craver, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Library Schools Accredited 1928-29

The following schools all conform to the minimum standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship. They vary, however, in requirements for admission, lengths of course, and degrees granted.

Los Angeles Public Library, Library School, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
University of California, School of Librarianship, Berkeley, Calif.¹
McGill University, Library School, Toronto, Canada.¹
Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Library School, Atlanta, Ga.¹
University of Illinois, Library School, Urbana, Ill.¹
Simmons College, School of Library Science, Boston, Mass.^{1,1}
University of Michigan, Department of Library Science, Ann Arbor, Mich.^{1,1}
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis Library School, St. Louis, Mo.¹
New Jersey College for Women (Rutgers University), Library School, New Brunswick, N. J.¹
Columbia University, School of Library Service, New York, N. Y.¹
Pratt Institute, School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.¹
Syracuse University, School of Library Science, Syracuse, N. Y.¹
Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, Cleveland, Ohio.^{1,1}
Carnegie Institute, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.¹
Drexel Institute, School of Library Science, Philadelphia.¹
Hampton Institute, Library School, Hampton, Va.^{1,1}
University of Washington, Library School, Seattle, Wash.¹
University of Wisconsin, Library School, Madison, Wis.¹

American Medical Association

Council on Medical Education and Hospitals

Secretary: N. P. Colwell, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Class A—Acceptable Medical Colleges

July 1, 1930

University of Alabama, School of Medicine, Tuscaloosa, Ala.¹
University of Arkansas, Medical Department, Little Rock, Ark.
College of Medical Evangelists, Loma Linda and Los Angeles, Calif.
Leland Stanford Junior University, School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.
University of California, Medical School, San Francisco, Calif.
University of Colorado, School of Medicine, Boulder and Denver, Colo.
Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn.
Georgetown University, School of Medicine, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University, Medical School, Washington, D. C.
Howard University, Medical College, Washington, D. C.¹
Emory University, School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga.
University of Georgia, Medical Department, Augusta, Ga.
Loyola University, School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.

¹ Colored.

¹ Junior undergraduate library school.

¹ Graduate library school.

¹ Senior undergraduate library school.

¹ Provisionally accredited senior undergraduate library school.

¹ Gives only the first two years of the medical course.

Northwestern University, Medical School, Chicago, Ill.
 Rush Medical College, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Chicago, School of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago, Ill.
 Indiana University, School of Medicine, Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.
 State University of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City, Iowa.
 University of Kansas, School of Medicine, Rosedale and Lawrence, Kans.
 University of Louisville, School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky.
 Tulane University of Louisiana, School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.
 Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md.
 University of Maryland, School of Medicine and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md.
 Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.
 Harvard University, Medical School, Boston, Mass.
 Tufts College, Medical School, Boston, Mass.
 Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, Mich.
 University of Michigan, Medical School, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Minnesota, Medical School, Minneapolis, Minn.
 University of Mississippi, School of Medicine, University, Miss.¹⁸
 St. Louis University, School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.
 University of Missouri, School of Medicine, Columbia, Mo.¹⁹
 Washington University, Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.
 Creighton University, School of Medicine, Omaha, Nebr.
 University of Nebraska, College of Medicine, Lincoln and Omaha, Nebr.
 Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N. H.
 Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y.
 Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N. Y.
 Cornell University, Medical College, New York, N. Y.
 Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, New York, N. Y.
 New York University and Bellevue Hospital, Medical College, New York, N. Y.
 Syracuse University, College of Medicine, Syracuse, N. Y.
 University of Buffalo, School of Medicine, Buffalo, N. Y.
 University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rochester, N. Y.
 Duke University, School of Medicine, Durham, N. C.
 University of North Carolina, School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Wake Forest College, School of Medicine, Wake Forest, N. C.
 University of North Dakota, School of Medicine, University, N. Dak.
 Ohio State University, College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio.
 University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio.
 University of Oklahoma, School of Medicine, Norman and Oklahoma City, Okla.
 University of Oregon, Medical School, Portland, Oreg.
 Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Temple University, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of Pittsburgh, School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of the Philippines, College of Medicine and Surgery, Manila, P. I.
 University of St. Thomas, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Manila, P. I.
 Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
 University of South Dakota, College of Medicine, Vermillion, S. Dak.
 Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
 University of Tennessee, College of Medicine, Memphis, Tenn.
 Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn.
 Baylor University, College of Medicine, Dallas, Tex.
 University of Texas, School of Medicine, Galveston, Tex.
 University of Utah, School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 University of Vermont, College of Medicine, Burlington, Vt.
 Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.
 University of Virginia, Department of Medicine, Charlottesville, Va.
 West Virginia University, School of Medicine, Morgantown, W. Va.
 Marquette University, School of Medicine, Milwaukee, Wis.
 University of Wisconsin, Medical School, Madison, Wis.

¹⁸ Gives only the first two years of the medical course.

¹⁹ The rating of this institution is in doubt because of reports relating to sweeping changes recently ordered in the faculties of both the University of Mississippi and its medical school.

CANADA

University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine, Edmonton, Alta.
Dalhousie University Faculty of Medicine, Halifax, N. S.
Queen's University Faculty of Medicine, Kingston, Ont.
University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ont.
University of Western Ontario Medical School, London, Ont.
McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Que.
University of Montreal Medical Faculty, Montreal, Que.
Laval University Faculty of Medicine, Quebec, Que.
University of Manitoba Faculty of Medicine, Winnipeg, Man.

Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture

Secretary: Roy C. Jones, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Members, 1928-29

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, School of Architecture, Auburn, Ala.
University of California, School of Architecture, Berkeley, Calif.
University of Southern California, School of Architecture, Los Angeles, Calif.
Yale University, Department of Architecture, School of Fine Arts, New Haven, Conn.
Catholic University of America, Department of Architecture, Washington, D. C.
Georgia School of Technology, Department of Architecture, Atlanta, Ga.
Armour Institute of Technology, Department of Architecture, Chicago, Ill.
University of Illinois, Department of Architecture, Urbana, Ill.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Department of Architecture, Manhattan, Kans.
University of Kansas, Department of Architecture, Lawrence, Kans.
Harvard University, School of Architecture, Cambridge, Mass.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Architecture, Cambridge, Mass.
University of Michigan, College of Architecture, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, School of Architecture, Minneapolis, Minn.
Washington University, School of Architecture, St. Louis, Mo.
Princeton University, School of Architecture, Princeton, N. J.
Columbia University, School of Architecture, New York, N. Y.
Cornell University, College of Architecture, Ithaca, N. Y.
Syracuse University, Department of Architecture, Syracuse, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Department of Architecture, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Oregon, School of Architecture and Allied Arts, Eugene, Oreg.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Department of Architecture, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pennsylvania State College, Department of Architecture, State College, Pa.
University of Pennsylvania, Department of Architecture, School of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Texas, Department of Architecture, Austin, Tex.
University of Washington, Department of Architecture, Seattle, Wash.

Dental Educational Council of America

Secretary: Albert L. Midgley, 1108 Union Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

Dental Schools Classified by the Council, July 1, 1930.

Class A

A school shall be considered fully acceptable and designated as class A, if, in the judgment of the Dental Educational Council of America, it fairly meets and maintains the requirements.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.
 University of California, College of Dentistry, San Francisco, Calif.
 University of Southern California, College of Dentistry, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Atlanta-Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Dental Department of Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.
 Northwestern University, Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Chicago, Ill.
 Indiana University, School of Dentistry, Indianapolis, Ind.
 State University of Iowa, College of Dentistry, Iowa City, Iowa.
 University of Louisville, College of Dentistry, Louisville, Ky.
 Loyola University, School of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.
 Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, University of Maryland, School of Dentistry, Baltimore, Md.
 Harvard University, Dental School, Boston, Mass.
 Tufts College, Dental School, Boston, Mass.
 University of Michigan, College of Dental Surgery, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Minnesota, College of Dentistry, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Kansas City-Western Dental College, School of Dentistry, Lincoln and Lee University, Kansas City, Mo.
 St. Louis University, School of Dentistry, St. Louis, Mo.
 Washington University, School of Dentistry, St. Louis, Mo.
 Creighton University, College of Dentistry, Omaha, Nebr.
 University of Buffalo, College of Dentistry, Buffalo, N. Y.
 New York University, College of Dentistry, New York, N. Y.
 Ohio State University, College of Dentistry, Columbus, Ohio.
 Western Reserve University, Dental School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 North Pacific College of Oregon, School of Dentistry, Portland, Oreg.
 Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 University of Pittsburgh, School of Dentistry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 University of Tennessee, College of Dentistry, Memphis, Tenn.
 Baylor University, College of Dentistry, Dallas, Tex.
 Medical College of Virginia, School of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.
 Marquette University, College of Dentistry, Milwaukee, Wis.

Class B

A school which in certain particulars does not meet all of the requirements, * * * but which, in the judgment of the council, will be able to meet them within a reasonable time and which meanwhile is, in the judgment of the council, making full utilization of its facilities, and is devoting all of its income to the promotion of teaching and advancement of dental education, shall be considered as worthy of assistance and designated as class B.

University of Denver School of Dentistry, Denver, Colo.
 Georgetown University, Dental Department, Washington, D. C.
 Howard University, Dental College, Washington, D. C.
 University of Nebraska, College of Dentistry, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Columbia University, School of Dental and Oral Surgery, New York, N. Y.
 Temple University, School of Dentistry, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Meharry Dental College, Nashville, Tenn.¹

¹ Colored.² About to discontinue. Will not admit new students.

National Association of Schools of Music

Secretary: H. L. Butler, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

List and Classification of Institutional Members, 1929

State-supported university schools of music:

University of Arizona, School of Music, Tucson, Ariz.
State University of Iowa, School of Music, Iowa City, Iowa.
University of Kansas, School of Fine Arts, Lawrence, Kans.
University of Michigan, School of Music, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Oregon, School of Music, Eugene, Oreg.
University of Washington, College of Fine Arts, Seattle, Wash.

Schools and conservatories of music connected with endowed colleges and universities:

University of Southern California, College of Music, Los Angeles, Calif.
College of the Pacific Conservatory of Music, Stockton, Calif.
Yale University, School of Music, New Haven, Conn.
Northwestern University, School of Music, Evanston, Ill.
Syracuse University, College of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y.
Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio.
Converse College, School of Music, Spartanburg, S. C.

University school with separate endowment:

~~Eastman~~ School of Music of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Independent endowed school of music:

Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music, New York, N. Y.

Independent, privately supported schools and conservatories of music:

Denver College of Music, Inc., Denver, Colo.¹¹
American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Ill.
New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass.
Kansas City-Horner Conservatory of Music, Kansas City, Mo.
College of Music of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
McCune School of Music and Art, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Cornish School of Music, Seattle, Wash.

Independent, unendowed schools and conservatories of music:

Bush Conservatory, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Musical College, Chicago, Ill.
Columbia School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Cosmopolitan School of Music and Dramatic Art, Chicago, Ill.
Glenn Dillard Gunn School of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Louisville Conservatory of Music, Louisville, Ky.
Detroit Institute of Musical Art, Detroit, Mich.
MacPhail School of Music, Minneapolis, Minn.
University School of Music, Lincoln, Nebr.
American Institute of Applied Music, New York, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland, Ohio.
Philadelphia Musical Academy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Combe Conservatory of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh Musical Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, Milwaukee, Wis.

¹¹ Formerly the Wolcott Conservatory of Music.

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- University of Nebraska, 12, 24, 49, 86, 87; college of business administration, 132; college of dentistry, 138; college of law, 134; college of medicine, 136; college of pharmacy, 131; school of journalism, 138.
- University of Nevada, 12, 88.
- University of New Hampshire, 12, 88.
- University of New Mexico, 24, 91.
- University of North Carolina, 13, 18, 95, 99; school of commerce, 132; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136; school of pharmacy, 131.
- University of North Dakota, 13, 24, 99, 100, 101; school of commerce, 132; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136.
- University of Notre Dame (Indiana), 12, 23, 59, 60; college of law, 134; department of pharmacy, 131.
- University of Oklahoma, 13, 24, 49, 104, 105; school of journalism, 133; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136; school of pharmacy, 131.
- University of Omaha (Nebraska), 86, 87.
- University of Oregon, 13, 28, 49, 106; medical school 136; school of architecture and allied arts, 137; school of business administration, 132; school of journalism, 133; school of law, 134; school of music, 139.
- University of Pennsylvania, 13, 15, 49, 108; department of architecture, school of fine arts, 137; law school, 134; school of medicine, 136; Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, school of dentistry, 138; Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, 132.
- University of the Philippines, college of medicine and surgery, 136; school of pharmacy, 131.
- University of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania), 13, 15, 108; Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, 131; school of business administration, 132; school of dentistry, 138; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136.
- University of Porto Rico, college of pharmacy, 131.
- University of Redlands (California), 11, 28, 48.
- University of Richmond (Virginia), 13, 19; Richmond College and Westhampton College, 125; school of law, 134.
- University of Rochester (New York), 13, 14, 94; Eastman School of Music, 139; school of medicine and dentistry, 136.
- University of St. Thomas (Manila, P. I.), faculty of medicine and surgery, 136.
- University of Santa Clara (California), 48.
- University of South Carolina, 13, 18, 109; school of law, 134; school of pharmacy, 132.
- University of South Dakota, 13, 25, 109, 113; college of medicine, 136; school of law, 134.
- University of Southern California, 11, 48, 50; college of commerce, 132; college of dentistry, 138; college of music, 139; college of pharmacy, 131; school of architecture, 137; school of law, 138.
- University of Tennessee, 13, 18, 112, 114; college of dentistry, 138; college of law, 134; college of medicine, 136; Junior College (Martin), 114; school of pharmacy, 132.
- University of Texas, 13, 18, 49, 115, 117, 120; college of pharmacy, 132; department of architecture, 137; department of journalism, 133; school of business administration, 132; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136; school of mines, 120.
- University of the City of Toledo (Ohio), 24, 102, 104.
- University of the South (Tennessee), 13, 18, 114.
- University of Toronto (Canada), 11; faculty of medicine, 137.
- University of Tulsa (Oklahoma), 24, 105.
- University of Utah, 13, 122, 123; school of education, 40; school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136.
- University of Vermont, 13, 124; college of medicine, 136.
- University of Virginia, 13, 19, 49, 124, 125; department of law, 134; department of medicine, 136, McIntire School of Commerce, 133.
- University of Washington, 13, 28, 49, 125; college of business administration, 133; college of fine arts, 130; college of pharmacy, 132; department of architecture, 137; library school, 135; school of journalism, 133; school of law, 134.
- University of Western Ontario Medical School (Canada), 137.
- University of Wisconsin, 13, 25, 49, 127 (extension day school, 128), 129; course in pharmacy, 132; law school, 134; library school, 135; medical school, 136; school of commerce, 133; school of journalism, 133.
- University of Wyoming, 13, 25, 129; law school, 134.
- University School of Music (Lincoln, Nebr.), 87, 139.
- Upper Iowa University, 63, 65, 67.
- Upper College (New Jersey), 90.
- Urbana University (Ohio), 102.
- Ursinus College (Pennsylvania), 15, 108.
- Ursuline Sacred Heart Junior College (Kentucky), 75, 76.
- Utah. Department of Public Instruction, 123.
- Utah, University of. *See* University of Utah.

V

- Valparaiso University (Indiana), 23, 59, 62; department of pharmacy, 131; law school, 134.
- Vanderbilt University (Tennessee), 13, 18, 114, school of law, 134; school of medicine, 136.
- Vassar College (New York), 13, 14, 94.
- Ventura Junior College (California), 48.
- Vermont, Department of Education, 124.
- Vermont, University of. *See* University of Vermont.
- Victoria Junior College (Texas), 118, 122.
- Villa Madonna (Covington, Ky.), 76.
- Villa Maria College (Pennsylvania), 15, 108.
- Villanova College (Pennsylvania), 15, 108.
- Vincennes University (Indiana), 59, 62.
- Virginia. Department of Education, 124.
- Virginia College, 125.
- Virginia Intermont College, 21, 125.
- Virginia Junior College (Minnesota), 26, 82.
- Virginia Military Institute, 19, 125.
- Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, 125.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 19, 125.
- Virginia Theological Seminary and College (college department), 126.
- Virginia Union University, 125.
- Virginia, University of. *See* University of Virginia.
- Visalia Junior College (California), 48.

W

- Wabash College (Indiana), 12, 23, 59, 60.
- Wagner Memorial Lutheran College (New York), 94.

- Wake Forest College (North Carolina), 18, 99; school of medicine, 136.
- Waldorf Junior College (Forest City, Iowa), 64, 67.
- Walla Walla College (Washington), 126; normal department, 127.
- Ward-Belmont Junior College (Tennessee), 21, 114.
- Wartburg College (Iowa), 63, 67.
- Wartburg Normal Junior College (Waverly, Iowa), 64.
- Wasatch Academy (Utah), 124.
- Washburn College (Kansas), 12, 24, 69; school of law, 134.
- Washington. Department of Education, 126.
- Washington College (Maryland), 14, 78.
- Washington and Jefferson College (Pennsylvania), 13, 15, 108.
- Washington and Lee University (Virginia), 13, 19, 125; school of commerce and administration, 133; school of law, 134.
- Washington Junior College (Iowa), 64.
- Washington State Normal School (Bellingham), 31, 126, 127; (Ellensburg), 31, 126, 127; (Machias, Me.), 78.
- Washington University (Missouri), 12, 24, 84; school of architecture, 137; school of business and public administration, 132; school of dentistry, 138; school of law, 134; medical school, 136.
- Washington, University of. *See* University of Washington.
- Waukon Junior College (Iowa), 64.
- Wayland College (Texas), 118, 122.
- Waynesburg College (Pennsylvania), 108.
- Weatherford College (Texas), 118, 122.
- Weaver College (North Carolina), 99.
- Weber College (Utah), 122, 124.
- Webster City Junior College (Iowa), 64.
- Webster College (Missouri), 24, 84.
- Wellesley College (Massachusetts), 12.
- Wells College (New York), 13, 14, 94.
- Wentworth Military Academy (Missouri), 26, 86.
- Wesley College (North Dakota), 100; (Texas), 118, 122.
- Wesleyan College (Georgia), 12, 18, 53.
- Wesleyan Methodist College (South Carolina), 109.
- Wesleyan University (Connecticut), 11.
- Wessington Springs Junior College (South Dakota), 112, 113.
- West Liberty State Normal School (West Virginia), 127.
- West Tennessee State Teachers College, 19, 40, 114.
- West Texas State Teachers College, 19, 40, 117, 120.
- West Virginia. State Department of Education, 128.
- West Virginia Collegiate Institute, 25.
- West Virginia State College, 25.
- West Virginia University, 13, 19, 25, 127; college of law, 134; school of medicine, 136; school of medicine, department of pharmacy, 132.
- West Virginia Wesleyan College, 25, 127.
- Western Carolina Teachers College (North Carolina), 40, 99.
- Western College for Women (Ohio), 13, 24, 102, 104.
- Western Illinois State Teachers College, 23, 89, 98.
- Western Kentucky State Teachers College, 19, 89, 73, 76.
- Western Maryland College, 14, 78.
- Western Ontario, University of. *See* University of Western Ontario.
- Western Reserve University (Ohio), 13, 24, 102, 104; school of education, 89; school of pharmacy, 131; Franklin T. Backus Law School, 134; school of library science, 135; school of medicine, 136; dental school, 138.
- Western State College (Colorado), 23, 89, 91.
- Western State Teachers College (Michigan), 24, 89.
- Western Union College (Iowa), 63, 65.
- Westminster College (Missouri), 12, 24, 84; (Pennsylvania), 13, 15, 108; (Texas), 118, 122.
- Westminster Junior College (Utah), 122, 124.
- Westmoorland College (Texas), 118, 122.
- Wharton School of Commerce and Finance. *See* University of Pennsylvania.
- Wheaton College (Illinois), 23, 56, 58; (Massachusetts), 12.
- Whitman College (Washington), 13, 28, 125.
- Whittier College (California), 11, 48, 50.
- Whitworth College (Mississippi), 20, 83; (Washington), 126.
- Wichita Falls Junior College (Texas), 118, 122.
- Wilberforce University (Ohio), 102, 104.
- Wiley College (Texas), 122.
- Willamette University (Oregon), 13, 28, 106.
- William and Mary, College of. *See* College of William and Mary.
- William Jewell College (Missouri), 12, 24, 84.
- William Smith College (Hobart College) (New York), 14, 94.
- William Woods College (Missouri), 26, 86.
- Williams College (Massachusetts), 12.
- Williams Junior College (Berkeley, Calif.), 48.
- Wilmington College (Ohio), 102, 104.
- Wilson College (Pennsylvania), 13, 15, 108.
- Wingate Junior College (North Carolina), 99.
- Winston-Salem Teachers College (North Carolina), 90.
- Winthrop College (South Carolina), 13, 18, 109.
- Wisconsin Conservatory of Music (Milwaukee, Wis.), 139.
- Wisconsin. Department of Public Instruction, 128.
- Wisconsin, University of. *See* University of Wisconsin.
- Wittenberg College (Ohio), 13, 24, 102, 104.
- Wofford College (South Carolina), 13, 18, 109.
- Wolcott Conservatory of Music (Colorado), 139.
- Woman's College of Alabama, 18, 43, 44.
- Woman's College of Due West (South Carolina), 100.
- Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 136.
- Woodstock College (Maryland), 78.
- Wooster, College of. *See* College of Wooster.
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Massachusetts), 12.
- Wyoming, University of. *See* University of Wyoming.

X

Xavier University (Louisiana), 77.

Y

Yakima Junior College (Washington), 126.

Yale University (Connecticut), 11, 49; department of architecture, 137; school of law, 133; school of medicine, 135; school of music, 139.

Yankton College (South Dakota), 25, 110, 113.

Yeshiva College (New York), 94.

York College (Nebraska), 86, 87.

Young Harris College (Georgia), 53.

Youngstown Y. M. C. A. Junior College (Ohio), 102.

Yuba Junior College (Marysville, Calif.), 48.

3
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

Changes in the Accredited Lists of National
and Regional Accrediting Association,

1930-1933

Supplement No. 3 to Bulletin (1930) No. 19
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D
June, 1933.

A C C R E D I T E D H I G H E R I N S T I T U T I O N S

Supplement No. 3 to Bulletin (1930) - No. 19

Changes in the Accredited Lists of National
and Regional Associations, 1930 -33.

I

**UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, JUNIOR COLLEGES,
AND TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS**

* * * * *

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

Added:

Adelphia College, Garden City, N. Y.
Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.
Bradley Poly-technic Institute, Peoria, Ill.
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis.
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.
Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.
Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science,
East Lansing, Mich.
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
New Jersey College for Women (woman's college of Rutgers University), New Brunswick, N. J.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Okla.
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
Shorter College, Rome, Ga.
Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.
United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Universities and Colleges

Added:

Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Miss.
Hollins College, Hollins, Va.
John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.
Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.
Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead, Ky.
Queens-Chioora College, Charlotte, N. C.
State Teachers College, Fredericksburg, Va.
Union College, Barbourville, Ky.

Transferred from teacher-training college list:

College of Education, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.
East Tennessee State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tenn.
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Tex.
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, La.
Middle Tennessee State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Ky.
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Tex.
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex.
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Tex.
State Teachers College, East Radford, Va.
State Teachers College, Farmville, Va.
State Teachers College, Harrisonburg, Va.
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches, Tex.
Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine, Tex.
West Tennessee State Teachers College, Memphis, Tenn.
West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Tex.
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.

Restored to membership in 1933 (on probation in 1931-32):

Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. 1/

Restored to membership (after suspension since September 1, 1931):

Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss.
University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 2/

1/ Not now fully meeting one or more standards, but continued on the approved list pending the removal of deficiencies.

2/ On account of financial difficulties, not now meeting one or

On probation (after suspension since September 1, 1931):

Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Removed (effective September 1, 1932):

Elon College, Elon College, N. C.

Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, Tex.

Junior Colleges

Added:

Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville, Tex.

Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky.

Edinburg College, Edinburg, Tex.

Pikeville Junior College, Pikeville, Ky.

St. Bernard College, St. Bernard, Ala.

St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Fla.

State Agricultural and Normal College, Americus, Ga.

Sue Bennett College, London, Ky.

Sunflower County Junior College, Moorhead, Miss.

Texarkana Junior College, Texarkana, Tex.

Tyler Junior College, Tyler, Tex.^{3/}

On probation:

Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.

Pearl River College, Poplarville, Miss.

Sullins College, Bristol, Va.

Approved List of Colleges and Universities for Negro Youth

(First list published in 1930.)

Standard Four-Year Colleges--Class A

Institutions in this class meet in full the standards set up by the association for four-year colleges.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. ^{4/}

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. ^{4/}

Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. ^{4/}

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

^{3/} Fails to meet standard 17.

^{4/} Transferred from Class B in 1932.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Universities and Colleges

Added:

Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland, Miss.
Hollins College, Hollins, Va.
John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.
Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va.
Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead, Ky.
Queens-Chicora College, Charlotte, N. C.
State Teachers College, Fredericksburg, Va.
Union College, Barbourville, Ky.

Transferred from teacher-training college list:

College of Education, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.
East Tennessee State Teachers College, Johnson City, Tenn.
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Tex.
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches, La.
Middle Tennessee State Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Murray State Teachers College, Murray, Ky.
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton, Tex.
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Tex.
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos, Tex.
State Teachers College, East Radford, Va.
State Teachers College, Farmville, Va.
State Teachers College, Harrisonburg, Va.
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches, Tex.
Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine, Tex.
West Tennessee State Teachers College, Memphis, Tenn.
West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Tex.
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky.

Restored to membership in 1933 (on probation in 1931-32):

Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. 1/

Restored to membership (after suspension since September 1, 1931):

Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Miss.
University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 2/

1/ Not now fully meeting one or more standards, but continued on the approved list pending the removal of deficiencies.

2/ On account of financial difficulties, not now meeting one or more of the standards.

On probation (after suspension since September 1, 1931):

Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

State Teachers College, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Removed (effective September 1, 1932):

Elon College, Elon College, N. C.

Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville, Tex.

Junior Colleges

Added:

Brownsville Junior College, Brownsville, Tex.

Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky.

Edinburg College, Edinburg, Tex.

Pikeville Junior College, Pikeville, Ky.

St. Bernard College, St. Bernard, Ala.

St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, Fla.

State Agricultural and Normal College, Americus, Ga.

Sue Bennett College, London, Ky.

Sunflower County Junior College, Moorhead, Miss.

Texarkana Junior College, Texarkana, Tex.

Tyler Junior College, Tyler, Tex.^{3/}

On probation:

Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.

Pearl River College, Poplarville, Miss.

Sullins College, Bristol, Va.

Approved List of Colleges and Universities for Negro Youth

(First list published in 1930.)

Standard Four-Year Colleges—Class A

Institutions in this class meet in full the standards set up by the association for four-year colleges.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. ^{4/}

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. ^{4/}

Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. ^{4/}

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

^{3/} Fails to meet standard 17.

^{4/} Transferred from Class B in 1932.

Standard Four-Year Colleges--Class B

Institutions in this class do not yet meet in full one or more of the standards set up by the association for four-year colleges, but the general quality of their work is such as to warrant the admission, without condition, of their graduates to any institution requiring the bachelor's degree for entrance.

Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes,
Tallahassee, Fla.
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort, Ky.
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.
Le Moyne College, Memphis, Tenn.
Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
Louisville Municipal College, Louisville, Ky.
Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.
North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, N. C.
Paine College, Augusta, Ga.
Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Tex.
Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.
State Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of
South Carolina, Orangeburg, S. C.
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss.
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.
Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.
Xavier University, New Orleans, La.

Standard Four-Year Teachers Colleges--Class B

Institutions in this class do not yet meet in full one or more of the standards set up by the association for four-year teachers colleges, but the general quality of their work is such as to warrant the admission, without condition, of their graduates to any institution accepting the degree from an approved four-year teachers college for entrance.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Standard Two-Year Junior Colleges—Class A

Institutions in this class meet in full the standards set up by this association for junior colleges.

Mary Allen Seminary, Crockett, Tex.

Standard Two-Year Junior Colleges—Class B

Institutions in this class do not yet meet in full one or more of the standards set up by this association for junior colleges, but the general quality of their work is such as to warrant the admission of their graduates into the junior year of any standard four-year college.

Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Houston Municipal Junior College for Negroes, Houston, Tex.

Joseph K. Brick Junior College, Bricks, N. C.

MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Colleges and Universities

Added:

Brothers College, Madison, N. J.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Good Counsel College, White Plains, N. Y.

La Salle College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.

Mercyhurst College, Erie, Pa.

Mount St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nazareth College, Rochester, N. Y.

Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa.

Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J.

Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Villanova College, Engineering Department, Villanova, Pa.

Removed:

Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, Staten Island, N. Y.

Junior Colleges

(First approved list)

Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J.

Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Seth Low Junior College, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Colleges and Universities

Added:

Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe, Ariz.
Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway, Ark.
Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans.
Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.
College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Ark.
College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, Minn.
College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, Minn.
Concord State Normal School, Athens, W. Va.
Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.
Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio.
Iowa Wesleyan College, ~~Mount Pleasant, Iowa~~ Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.
Manchester College, North Manchester, Ind.
Mary Manse College (woman's college of St. John's University),
Toledo, Ohio.
Marymount College, Salina, Kans.
Notre Dame College, South Euclid, Ohio.
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans.
University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.
Ursuline College, Cleveland, Ohio.

Transferred from teacher-training college list:

Bowling Green State College, Bowling Green, Ohio.
Harris Teachers College, St. Louis, Mo.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill.
Kent State College, Kent, Ohio.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebr.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Kearney, Nebr.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru, Nebr.
Nebraska State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebr.
New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City, N. Mex.
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.
Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale, Ill.
State Teachers College, Superior, Wis.
Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.

Transferred from junior college list:

Mount St. Charles College, Helena, Mont.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Jonesboro, Ark.

Removed:

Augustana College and Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
Municipal University of Wichita, Wichita, Kans.
New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City, N. Mex.
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Resigned:

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kans.
State University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.

Junior Colleges

Added:

Blackburn College, Carlinville, Ill.
Colorado Woman's College, Denver, Colo.
Crane Junior College, Chicago, Ill.
Eveleth Junior College, Eveleth, Minn.
Jackson Junior College, Jackson, Mich.
Lyons Township Junior College, LaGrange, Ill.
Mount Mercy Junior College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
St. Joseph's College, Collegeville, Ind.
Springfield Junior College, Springfield, Ill.
Thornton Township Junior College, Harvey, Ill.

Resigned:

Galloway Woman's College, Searcy, Ark.
Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell, Okla.

Teachers Colleges

Removed:

New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas, N. Mex.

Resigned:

Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.
Detroit Teachers College, Detroit, Mich.
Eastern State Teachers College, Madison, S. Dak.
Montana State Normal College, Dillon, Mont.
State Normal School, Spearfish, S. Dak.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS

Universities and Colleges

Added:

Albany College, Albany, Oreg.
Dominican College, San Rafael, Calif.
Immaculate Heart College, Hollywood, Calif.
Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.
Marylhurst College, Oswego, Oreg.
Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.
Montana State School of Mines, Butte, Mont.
Mount Angel College, St. Benedict, Oreg.
Mount St. Mary's College, Los Angeles, Calif.
Pacific Union College, Angwin, Calif.
Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oreg.
State University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
University of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif.
University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, Calif.
University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.

Junior Colleges

Added:

College of St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Eastern Montana Normal School, Billings, Mont.
Northern Montana College, Havre, Mont.
Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa, Idaho.
St. Martin's College, Lacey, Wash.
Snow College, Ephraim, Utah.
Southern California Junior College, Arlington, Calif.
Walla Walla College, College Place, Wash.
Weber College, Ogden, Utah.

Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools

Added:

Eastern Oregon State Normal School, La Grande, Oreg.
Holy Names Normal School, Spokane, Wash.
Marylhurst Normal School, Oswego, Oreg.
Montana State Normal College, Dillon, Mont.
Mount Angel Normal School, Mount Angel, Oreg.
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Wash.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS COLLEGES

The listing of accredited teachers colleges into classes A, B, and C, was abandoned by the American Association of Teachers Colleges in 1932. All accredited institutions are now included in a single list. Following is a list of the institutions accredited for 1933-34. The Roman numerals following the names of certain institutions indicate the standards which the institutions fail to meet in full. The figures preceding the names of institutions represent the number of years in the longest curricula offered.

Alabama:

State Teachers College, Florence.
State Teachers College, Jacksonville.
State Teachers College, Livingston.
State Teachers College, Troy. IV

Arizona:

Arizona State Teachers' College, Flagstaff. VIII
Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe.

Arkansas:

Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway.
Henderson State Teachers College, Arkadelphia.

California:

State Teachers College, Fresno.
State Teachers College, San Diego.

Colorado:

Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.
Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison. V

District of Columbia:

James Ormond Wilson Teachers College, Washington. IV, IX
Miner Teachers College, Washington. IX

Georgia:

College of Education, University of Georgia, Athens. IV
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta. V
South Georgia Teachers College, Collegeboro. IX

Illinois:

3 Chicago Normal College, Chicago. IV
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston. VIII

Illinois State Normal University, Normal. V, VI
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.
Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.
Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Indiana:

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie.
College of Education, Butler University, Indianapolis.
Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.

Iowa:

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Kansas:

College of Education, University of Wichita, Wichita. V
Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

Kentucky:

Bowling Green College of Commerce, Bowling Green. XI
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond.
Morehead State Teachers College, Morehead.
Murray State Teachers College, Murray. V, VIII
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.

Louisiana:

College of Education, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.

Maryland:

3 Maryland State Normal School, Towson.

Michigan:

Central State Teachers College, Mount Pleasant.
Detroit Teachers College, Detroit.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
Northern State Teachers College, Marquette.
Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota:

State Teachers College, Bemidji. IX
State Teachers College, Duluth.
State Teachers College, Mankato.
State Teachers College, Moorhead.

State Teachers College, St. Cloud.

State Teachers College, Winona.

Mississippi:

Delta State Teachers College, Cleveland.

State Teachers College, Hattiesburg.

Missouri:

Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg. VI, VIII

Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.

Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.

Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.

Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.

Stowe Teachers College, St. Louis, IV, V

Teachers College of Kansas City, Kansas City.

Montana:

State Normal College, Dillon.

Nebraska:

Nebraska State Normal College, Chadron.

Nebraska State Teachers College, Kearney.

Nebraska State Teachers College, Peru.

Nebraska State Teachers College, Wayne.

New Hampshire:

State Normal School, Keene. V

State Normal School, Plymouth.

New Jersey:

3 New Jersey State Normal School, Jersey City. IV, V

New Jersey State Teachers College, Trenton. III

3 New Jersey State Normal School, Newark.

State Teachers College, Upper Montclair.

New Mexico:

New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas. IV, V

New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City. VIII

New York:

New York State College for Teachers, Albany. V, VI

School of Education, College of the City of New York, New York

State Teachers College, Buffalo.

3 State Normal School, Fredonia.

3 State Normal School, Geneseo.
3 State Normal and Training School, Oswego. V, VI
3 State Normal School, New Paltz. V, VI

North Carolina:

Asheville Normal and Teachers College, Asheville. IV
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville.
Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee. V, IX

North Dakota:

State Normal School, Dickinson. V
State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale. IX
State Teachers College, Mayville.
State Teachers College, Minot. V
State Teachers College, Valley City. V

Ohio:

Bowling Green State College, Bowling Green.
College of Education, Ohio University, Athens.
Kent State College, Kent.
School of Education, Miami University, Oxford.
School of Education, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Oklahoma:

Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah.
Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva. V
Southeastern State Teachers College, Duránt.
Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford. V

Pennsylvania:

State Teachers College, Bloomsburg. V
State Teachers College, California.
State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg. IX
State Teachers College, Edinboro. IX
State Teachers College, Indiana.
State Teachers College, Kutztown. V, IX
State Teachers College, Lock Haven.
State Teachers College, Mansfield.
State Teachers College, Millersville.
State Teachers College, Shippensburg.
State Teachers College, Slippery Rock.
State Teachers College, West Chester.

South Dakota:

- 2 Eastern State Normal School, Madison.
- Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
- 2 Southern State Normal School, Springfield. VI
- 2 State Normal School, Spearfish.

Tennessee:

- State Teachers College, Johnson City. V
- State Teachers College, Memphis.
- State Teachers College, Murfreesboro. V
- Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, Nashville. VI. IX.

Texas:

- East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.
- North Texas State Teachers College, Denton. VI
- Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
- Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
- Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College, Nacogdoches. IX
- Sul Ross State Teachers College, Alpine.
- West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.

Utah:

- School of Education, University of Utah.

Virginia:

- State Teachers College, East Radford.
- State Teachers College, Farmville.
- State Teachers College, Fredericksburg.
- State Teachers College, Harrisonburg.

West Virginia:

- Concord State Teachers College, Athens. V
- Fairmont State Teachers College, Fairmont.
- Marshall College, Huntington.
- Shepherd State Teachers College, Shepherdstown.

Wisconsin:

- Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point. V, VIII
- State Teachers College, Eau Claire.
- State Teachers College, La Crosse.
- State Teachers College, Milwaukee.
- State Teachers College, Oshkosh. V
- State Teachers College, Platteville.
- State Teachers College, River Falls.
- State Teachers College, Whitewater.
- Stout Institute, Menomonie.
- Superior State Teachers College, Superior.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

Transferred from associate membership to full membership:

Colleges of the City of Detroit, College of Pharmacy, Detroit, Mich.
Duquesne University, School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa.
University of South Carolina, School of Pharmacy, Columbia, S. C.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF BUSINESS

Added:

College of the City of New York, School of Business and Civic Administration, New York, N. Y.
Louisiana State University, College of Commerce, Baton Rouge, La.
Miami University, School of Business Administration, Oxford, Ohio.
University of Arkansas, School of Business Administration, Fayetteville, Ark.
University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS OF JOURNALISM

Added:

Boston University, Department of Journalism, Boston, Mass.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Department of Technical Journalism, Ames, Iowa.
Marquette University, College of Journalism, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pennsylvania State College, Department of Journalism, State College, Pa.
Rutgers University, Department of Journalism, New Brunswick, N. J.
University of Colorado, Department of Journalism, Boulder, Colo.
University of Georgia, Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, Athens, Ga.
University of Kentucky, Department of Journalism, Lexington, Ky.
Washington and Lee University, Department of Journalism, Lexington, Va.

Notes: The former Department of Journalism of Louisiana State University has been changed to School of Journalism.

The former School of Journalism of the University of Oregon, and the former Department of Industrial Journalism of the Oregon Agricultural College have been merged and now constitute the School of Journalism of the Oregon State System of Higher Education.

SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

Added:

BayFor University, School of Law, Waco, Tex. 5/
Boston College of Law, Boston, Mass.
College of William and Mary, School of Jurisprudence, Williamsburg,
Va.
Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa. 5/
Duke University, School of Law, Durham, N. C.
Howard University, School of Law, Washington, D. C. 6/
John B. Stetson University, College of Law, Deland, Fla.
Loyola University, School of Law, New Orleans, La.
New York University, School of Law, New York, N. Y.
Union University, Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y.
University of Arizona, College of Law, Tucson, Ariz.
University of Louisville, School of Law, Louisville, Ky. 5/

Removed:

Furman University, School of Law, Greenville, S. C.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Added:

College of St. Catherine, Library School, St. Paul, Minn.
Emory University, Library School, Emory University, Ga. 7/
George Peabody College for Teachers, Library Science Department,
Nashville, Tenn.
Kansas State Teachers College, Library School, Emporia, Kans.
New York State College for Teachers, Library School, Albany, N. Y.
University of Oklahoma, School of Library Science, Norman, Okla.
University of Tennessee, Department of Library Science, Knoxville,
Tenn.
Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Department of
Library Science, Greensboro. 8/

5/ Except as to students who commenced their law school study prior to September 1, 1931.

6/ Except as to students who commenced their law school study prior to April 14, 1931.

7/ Formerly Atlanta Library School. Under control of Emory University beginning September, 1930.

8/ To be discontinued after June, 1933.

Provisionally accredited:

Louisiana State University, School of Library Science, Baton Rouge, La.
University of Denver, School of Librarianship, Denver, Colo.
University of North Carolina, School of Library Science, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Discontinued:

Los Angeles Public Library, Library School, Los Angeles, Calif.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis Library School, St. Louis, Mo. 9/

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS 10/
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION

Accredited Chemical Engineering Institutions

"The American Institute of Chemical Engineers has adopted on the recommendation of its Committee on Chemical Engineering Education the following list of . . . institutions as those recognized by the institute as 'prepared to teach chemical engineering according to acceptable standards.'"

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

9/ Suspended operation, June, 1932, for two years.

10/ Not listed in Bulletin 1930, No. 19, Accredited Higher Institutions.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND HOSPITALS

Added:

Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, La.
University of Southern California, School of Medicine
Los Angeles, Calif. 11/
University of Saskatchewan, School of Medical Sciences,
Saskatoon, Canada. 11/

Removed:

University of Mississippi, School of Medicine, University. 12/

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Added:

New York University, Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, New York, N. Y.
University of Cincinnati, School of Applied Arts, Cincinnati, Ohio
University of Notre Dame, Department of Architecture, College of Fine Arts, Notre Dame, Ind.

DENTAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

Class B Dental Schools

Added:

Texas Dental College, Houston, Tex.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS OF MUSIC

Added:

Alabama College, Montevallo, Ala.
A department of the college. State supported. (On probation-list in 1932; fully accredited 1933.)

Arthur Jordan Conservatory of Music, Indianapolis, Ind.

Independent, sponsored by an endowed foundation; affiliated with Butler University.

11/ Gives only the first two years of the medical course.

12/ Approved schools "may accord full credit for work done to students actually enrolled on February 12, 1933."

Baldwin-Wallace College, Conservatory of Music, Berea, Ohio.

A conservatory connected with a college supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Baylor University, School of Music, Waco, Tex.

Part of a university supported by the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

De Paul University, School of Music, Chicago, Ill.

A department of a university, supported by the Catholic Church.
(On probation list in 1932; fully accredited 1933.)

Florida State College for Women, School of Music, Tallahassee, Fla.

A department of the college, State supported.

H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

A school of an endowed college.

Illinois Wesleyan University, School of Music, Bloomington, Ill.

An unendowed school of music connected with a university supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

A department of the university, State supported.

MacMurray College for Women, Illinois Conservatory of Music, Jacksonville, Ill.

A department of the college, endowed.

Nashville Conservatory of Music, Nashville, Tenn.

Independent, privately supported.

Rollins College, Conservatory of Music, Winter Park, Fla.

A conservatory connected with an endowed college.

Simmons University, Conservatory of Music, Abilene, Tex. 13/

A university school, part of an endowed university.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

A college school, endowed.

Southwestern College, Department of Music, School of Fine Arts,
Winfield, Kans.

A department of a college supported by the Methodist Episcopal
Church.

University of Oklahoma, School of Music, Norman, Okla.

A university school. State supported.

Admitted to provisional membership:

Birmingham Conservatory of Music, Birmingham, Ala.

Independent, unendowed.

Capital University, Conservatory of Music, Columbus, Ohio.

A department of an endowed university.

Judson College, Marion, Ala.

A department of the college, supported by the Baptist Church.

Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Tex.

A department of the college supported by the Catholic Church.

Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A department of the college, supported by the Moravian Church.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

A school in the university, supported by the Methodist Church
- South.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

A university school, State supported.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

A department of the college, supported by the Lutheran Church.

Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.

A department of the college, supported by the Methodist Church
- South.

Accredited for the first two years of their courses:

Concordia Conservatory of Music, Fargo, N. Dak.

Unendowed; affiliated with Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.

Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Tex.

A part of the college, supported by the Catholic Church.

Jacksonville College of Music, Jacksonville, Fla.

Independent, unendowed.

Lamont School of Music, Denver, Colo.

Independent, unendowed.

New Orleans Conservatory of Music, New Orleans, La.

Independent, unendowed.

Removed:

Glenn Dillard Gunn School of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Independent, unendowed.

Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music,

New York, N. Y.

Independent, endowed.

Louisville Conservatory of Music, Louisville, Ky.

Independent, unendowed.